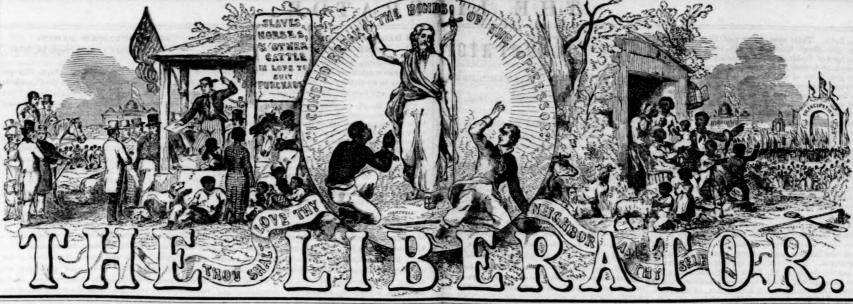
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The following gentlemen constitute the Finanmittee, but are not responsible for any of the lebts of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, Ed-QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL



WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.

The free States are the guardians and essen

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse

for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our pathers, in

FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED PROM THE BIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union

can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 39.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1858.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1449.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

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And yet they are

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CAPTURE OF AN AMERICAN SLAVER. Under the international code, the slave trade conbes neither paracy nor states, it is branded as pi-al law of the United States, it is branded as pi-and the parties engaged in it are announced as m. Whether this law is in unison with the is sentiment of all parts of our country, we may be sentiment of all parts of our country, we may have an opportunity to know. A slave ship have anothered by one of our public vessels, and is hen captured by the sharleston, Both the Afri-nat into the harbor of Charleston, Both the Afri-nas, three hundred in number, and the ship, are in cody of the United States authorities. The first sty of the United States authorities. ay of the causes is, what is to be done with unfortunate beings? The government, we unund, proposes to restore them to their native This, at first view, would seem to be the obtions course. But if they are sent back to the coast whence they were embarked, what assurance has the meent that death or slavery will not await on their arrival? If they are natives of the liory near the coast, the probability is that return they will be seized by their former masand continued in some merciless foray at the tribes of the interior, how will the govable to restore them to their former aly be done by landing them upon goard to protect them in their return to the interilumanity would seem to demand that this he done, but will the government undertake

To set them at liberty in the United States would To set them at liberty in the United States would be likely to result in their servitude, or subject them to much misery and distress. To land them to charleston would probably be in violation of the two of South Carolina, and would expose them to il shall dars that being the penalty, we beof bringing free negroes into the State. The
nar circumstances of these Africans might, ininate their case from the principle and ign of the law, but though technically it might lall within its meaning, we do not very well see r their situation in South Carolina would be posor tolerable, except in a state of slavery. Perauthorities would inevitably order them old as slaves, that they might not perish from Already we observe that a corres Mercury protests against their reclothe them, feed them, civilize and Chrisem, and show them that the 'spirit of the is to be charitable to our fellow men.' He not say how this is to be done, but he means it shall be accomplished through the process discipline of slavery. Indeed, we assume that ag these Africans at large in a Southern State

valent to enslaving them.
suppose they should be brought to the North, landed in one of our seaport towns? What e, totally ignorant of our arts, even the simprobably never having even seen a spade, un-tomed to a cold climate, and altogether help-If left to themselves, they would soon die of land want. The contributions of the henevoon. It cannot always be relied on, for its stock y become quite exhausted, or its charities be direct in another direction. Then it comes to this, at they would have to be supported at the public pense, or starve. But which one of our corporate mmunities would undertake, in addition to the tax that is already levied upon its revenues for the subsistence of the needy, the sick and enfeebled, to arge itself with the maintenance of three hundred that which, as one of our correspondents stated sterday, was adopted in this city, under similar reunstances, as long ago as 1800, viz: to bind ten out for a term of years. Savages though they to, they could soon, as apprentices, be taught the impler operations of agriculture, and in time be-ome useful laborers. If, then, they remain in this intry, they will be likely to become slaves at the orth, and either condition, it seems to us, would e preferable to abandoning them to their fate on

as coast of Africa.
But what will be the result of this affair, so far the captain and crew of the slaver are concerned?

Will they be tried and convicted of piracy? The aptain was sent to Boston, and the crew to Charlesexplain was sent to Boston, and the crew to Charleston. Lines of latitude, in this case, may be very
important in their bearings upon the fate of these
nen. A Boston jury may find no difficulty in rendering a verdict of guilty against the captain, but
it will go hard with a Charleston jury to pronounce
the slave trade in the same category of crimes as piracy, indeed as piracy itself. Time, however, will
soon disclose whether the lates are trade in the same category of crimes as piracy. soon disclose whether the law denouncing the slave trade as piracy is in harmony with the feelings of the people in the Southern portion of our Union.—

A SLAVE CODE FOR THE TERRITORIES.

From the Charleston (S. C.; News. If the Constitution confers upon Slavery the right o go there, [to the Territories,] as according to the does, it also imposes the duty of protecting that right, and this cannot be done without positive Pro-Slatent positive of the positive of the positive pro-Slatent positive pro-Slatent positive pro-Slatent pro-S FOR THE TERRITORIES.

From the N. Y. Day Book.

Of course, the people of a Territory, when they and their State Constitution, may adopt or ex-ade 'Slavery;' but while they are a Territory, if by fail to protect property invested in the person industrial capacity of the negro, they grossly viate equal rights, and therefore are not authorized themselves Democrats. The whole ques ian is resolved into this simple right or no right to reduction to slave property in the Federal Territories, as the Charleston News suggests, it must constitute the constitute of the constitu tule the issue of 1860.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.

From the Blebmond (Va.) Enquirer.

The right of property in slaves, in the States, is ow placed, practically as well as legally, beyond he reach of Federal legislative encroachment. But a the Territories the case is different. It is not sufficient that the decision of the Supreme Court presents Congress and all its delegates from the prohibition of Slavery in a Territory. There must be satisfied egislative enactment; a civil and criminal and for the protection of slave property in the Territories ought to be provided. To a limited extent, this is already provided. In every Territory condiready provided. In every Territory con-a majority of Pro-Slavery men, the power of tritorial Legislature is all-sufficient for the . In other Territories, it is at least doubtful the Legislature will remain the control of the co er the Legislatures will exercise this power, ad there is no power elsewhere to compel such ex-

ory near the coast, the probability is that condition has always been servile. If so, upon return they will be seized by their former master they will be seized by their former they

Thave oeen for several days involved in one of those inexplicable glooms which, you know, at times afflict me. What is their philosophy? for philosophy they have. I observe that they always have some connection with special events, or relations, either in the present or future. I believe that no strong mental impression or emotion can be aimless, or meaningless. If we would, I am sure we could, the control of the control o or meaningless. If we would, I am sure we could, always trace these involuntary experiences to direct relationship with coming events, which they either disclose or foreshadow.

Scourge, then petrified and hardened to adamant. The moving power was electricity. This was generated by the pangs and struggles of all those miserated by the pangs and

recognized as an American landscape. There were enormous Cane-brakes with Rice and Cotton fields; while here and there a small and beautiful Palm rose enormous Cane-brakes with Rice and Cotton fields; while here and there a small and beautiful Palm rose up, still and solemn, in the stifling air. A dense, but yet translucent vapor hung over all; and the swan of a dead, or livid flame color. It was as if the sun had risen, but had transmitted heat and color, rather than light; or sales the light was absoluted.

The Hand made a feint of catting all its continual results of the same colors are the sun had risen, but had transmitted heat and color, rather than light; or sales the light was absolute.

wered, 'Wait.

Then I saw a Gigantic Form borne on a lefty car,

popular cry, 'Great is the Crimson Scorpion of the
South!'

malignity of spirit which all the single features were combined to express. Its front was the head of a woman; its hair was the anne of a lion; its crest was the horns of a goat; its arms were the arms of a crocodile; its hands were the paws of a tiger; its nails were the talons of a harpie; its shoulders were the wings of a dragon; its tongue was the tongue of an asp; its teeth were the fangs of a viper; its eyes were the eyes of a basilisk; its body was the body of a scorpion; its brain was the brain of a fox; and its breath was the breath of a vampire.

The enormous body being thrown into many coils, lay prone, while the long neck was arched, and the head and front elevated, towering up with a kind of majesty that made the very Heavens astonished to behold. With every motion, the yellow scales that covered it ignited each other, and burned with blue and crimson flames, which, in certain connections with the moist air, became irridescent, and the splendid coloring not only heightened the hideousness of the loathsome form, but it had a blinding quality, which sometimes caused a total loss of vision in the worshippers. The hair of the mane also burnt with the same colors, every hair emitting a stream of liquid fire, as if it had been fed by a fountain of melted sulphur; and the whole air was impregnated with its fumes. Yet the creature did not seem to be long transport of the control of the co

THE CRIMSON SCORPION OF THE SOUTH.

At Sea, Feb. 20.

As I looked, wondering what all this implementation is the great Working Hand, dishonored and put to set the Coming shall restore and I have been for several days involved in one of grievous wrong. But the Coming shall restore and re-endow it with its own—the true unfolding of all

disclose or foreshadow.

Last evening, the mental distress actually reached the culminating point, which it had been for some days approaching. I could no longer struggle against it.

This machine was very curious in structure, and acted on the same reniciple as a living heart. By

the culminating point, which it had been for some days approaching. I could no longer struggle against it.

Under plea of illness, which indeed was true, I left the Gentlemen early, and retired to my State Room, that I might nurse and concentrate the vague sense of suffering and depression, and so aid the final struggle which I knew must come; otherwise, I could not well preserve either my health or my reason. Will these moral tempests and heart-quakes always be necessary for me? I cannot tell. But so it has been; and so it is.

The load was not immediately lifted; but the great cloud, thick, black and impenetrable, still hung over me, when I went to sleep. I use this term for want of some other, not because it is proper to that peculiar state, which, sleeping or waking, consciously or unconsciously, now seems entering into a large portion of my experience.

I lay looking about me, until a sort of dreamy transition gradually changed the scene. I seemed to stand in a wide champaign, which I immediately recognized as an American landscape. There were enormous Cane-brakes with Rice and Cotton fields; while here and there a small and beautiful Palm rose

was of a dead, or five hamselves, they would soon die of a want. The contributions of the benevo-ght for a time save them from the last extended to gentlest and tentive of the virtues, is not a certain profit cannot always be relied on, for its stock come quite exhausted, or its charities be diamancher direction. Then it comes to this, say would have to be supported at the public b, or starve. But which one of our corporate mities would undertake, in addition to the at is already levied upon its revenues for the succe of the needy, the sick and enfeebled, to itself with the maintenance of three hundred and which, as one of our correspondents stated day, was adopted in this city, under similar mat which, as one of our corporates at which, as one of our corporates and which, as one of our corporates at which, as one of our corporates are well as a which, as one of our corporates are well as a word of the star of the corporation of the star of the corporation of agriculture, and in time being the operations of agriculture, and in time being corporations of agriculture, and in time be

Then I saw a Gigantic Form borne on a lofty car, and casting a deep black shadow a great distance round. This shadow seemed to be in itself baleful. Flowers could not bloom there; and small birds, as they flew over, often fell and perished suddenly, as if they had been struck down by poisoned arrows.

But as the car was rapidly approaching me, I was questioning with myself how I should escape this common pestilence, when the motion was arrested by, a sudden shock; and when I would have fled in extreme terror, the Voice said: 'Fear nothing. Over the true life this Moral Death has no power. But observe well what thou seest, for nothing in this phenomenon is without its prototype and reality in the present and in the future.'

Then I noticed carefully the features of the Idol, as one by one they were unfolded, for at the first view the whole form was too horrible, and seemed to quench the clear sight which yet had power to peruse the details, as the car stood directly before me. And as I looked, my eyes were chained to the Idol by a horrible fascination. Even such as I saw, I describe it:—

Though of vast superficial dimensions it did not worth and the proposal are transfered to me that the forms of worship come trially hither, seeing this Deity has been out of fashion, even in Egypt, for many centuries.

This American Apis was so intensely black, that he could be seen only by the light that came from thin places in his skin, which, however, were quite numerous. Looking through these, I saw that his interior substance was composed of fused lava, in a state of fearful activity. He was the owner of the great Crimson Hand; and he had another to match it of inky blackness, perhaps for the convenience of worthing in the dark; for though he was very bold

describe it:—

Though of vast superficial dimensions, it did not present the appearance of great strength or inherent power, as a whole. Its teribl aspect arose from the analignity of spirit which all the single features were combined to express. Its front was the head of a deed, furnished him but little to boast of, even for the combined to express.

present state of Federal legislation, much, if not all, first or lower of them I read 'Law;' on the upper, must depend upon the loyalty and efficiency of the 'Goserat.' and the larke of the car were points the Territorial Exceptive and Judiciary. It will be the duty of the President to hold both functionaries to a zealous performance of their several offices. Hence we cordially unite with the Duy Book in the assertion that the next Democratic nomines for the street each side and two at the back. They were picture at each side and two at the back. They were picture at each side and two at the back. They were picture at each side and two at the back. They were picture at each side and two at the back. They were picture at each side and two at the back. They were picture at each side and two at the back and feared been the order to be called the through the Presidency should be pledged to the protection of the Presidency should be pledged to the protection of the Presidency should be pledged to the protection of the Presidency should be pledged to the protection of the Presidency should be pledged to the protection of the Presidency should be pledged to the protection of the Presidency should be pledged to the protection of the presidency of the Presidency should be pledged to the protection of the presidency of the Presidency should be pledged to the protection of the presidency of the presidency of the Presidency of the Presidency should be pledged to the protection of the presidency of the Presidency should be pledged to the protection of the presidency of the Presidency should be pledged to the presidency of the Presidency should be pledged to the presidency of the Presidency should be pledged to the presidency of the Presidency should be pledged to the presidency of the Presidency should be pledged to the presidency of the Presidency should be pledged to the presidency of the Presidency should be pledged to the presidency of the Presidency should be pledged to the presidency of the Presidency should be pledge

august Animal. He appeared ashamed to have any one about him see this mask, which was, indeed, a great insult to himself, whether we consider his strong hand, his honest face, his really true heaft, or his genuine bravery; that is, when he felt himself perfectly safe from the attacks of his engrossing Neighbor, which, however, must have been at rare

Again, the Car moved rapidly forward, neither

Neighbor, which, however, must have been at rare and remote intervals.

I could see at once that if he had been a greater villain, he might have found a better disguise. Possibly there were no mirrors about; and he could not see what a ridiculous figure he was making of himself. But be this as it may, every time Apis roared, or the cord tightened, though only the least in the world, the Man of the North thrust his head into the mask, with an aspect of the greatest terror, much as we have seen the Ostrich dip hers into the sand, notwithstanding she left her whole body exposed to the spears of the pursuer. The moment throaring ceased, he would try to pull it off again; but considered the monster. The Gorgon head reared itself higher: and every har hissed with the flames it spat. The basilisk reyes, the burnished scales, and the bare and bloody but sometimes it stuck about his cars; and then he was fluttered, and condused, losing, for the time, much of the proper dignity of so grave and well-informed a gentleman.

worse than death. Thus he gathered up the offal, and souffied the incense thereof, though he would not welldingly have touched the dirty work with the very tongs of a Freeman's fireside—if he had not been so afraid, the great and terrible Champion of the South did sometimes toss his horns, and roar so amazingly. And thus, in many ways, he did wrong to his own great heart, that was not only in the beginning meant to be true, but had actually power to be true, if it had not been frightened out of its own proper self-possession. Even as it was, it maintained a self-generating power, that still fed, and still sustained, the Roaring Purveyor of the South, who, without it, could not even have found filth enough to feed his own Idol.

Meanwhile Apis was extremely jealous of his Neighbor, as I saw by watching awhile their curious proceedings. If there was the least hesitation above, he would toss, and roar, and threaten to break the cord; though he well knew that if he should do so, and effectively in the sound of the sound of the sound of the series of the step of an Earthquake. It was the tramp of roused Millions. Earthquake. It was the tramp of roused Millions. Tarthquake. It was the tramp of roused Millions. The surflet, and the Earth trembled to its depths truek the ground with the great emphasis of a mighty will, and the Earth trembled to its depths truek the ground with the great emphasis of a mighty will, and the Earth trembled to its depths truek the ground with the great emphasis of a mighty will, and the Earth trembled to its depths eneath.

Apis listened. These ominous sounds thundered way through the air, and over the Earth, with every impulse rising into still grander expression. Did he think to equal that? I cannot tell you; but if he did, he greatly mistook his own constitution and capacity. He made what effort he could to save him a full breath of that great, free current, which had actually invaded his own dominions. This being much more bracing than he was accustomed to, but the original transfer on

was fluttered, and confused, losing, for the time, much of the proper dignity of so grave and well-informed a gentleman.

When at length he got off his head-dress, he would quickly hide it away, as if the very sight of it were hateful to him. But if at any moment the cord straightened, he would clutch at it again; for the one supreme terror of his life was the breaking of that cord.

So the Man of the Mask, though more than a great equal Power, was enslaved—bound with an insane fear of breaking a tie, which, under existing conditions, only robbed him of his strength. And while he held in his own hand the means that would effect tally rebuke and silence all opposition, he stood abashed and dumb at the sound of an empty roar.

Thus he became subject to Apis, and a Worshipper of the Scorpion, not from love, but the most senseless and frantic fear. Thus for them he fattened his blood-hounds with Negro-flesh, and converted his Man-hounds into the most abject and despicable of slaves. Thus he captured the miserable run-away, and either killed or carried him back to a condition worse than death. Thus he gathered up the offal, and snuffed the incense thereof, though he would snuffed the incense thereof, though he would and snuffed the incense thereof, though he would and snuffed the incense thereof, though he would snuffed the incense thereof, though he would and snuffed the incense thereof, though he would snuffed the incense thereof, though he would snuffed the incense thereof, though the

memodus roar. As he did so, he happened to whe Neighbor, as I saw by watching awhile their curious proceedings. If there was the least hesitation above, he would tose, and care, and threaten to break the cord; though he well knew that if he should do so, he most of the cord; though he well knew that if he should do so, he may be the cord; though he well knew that if he should do so, he may be the cord; though he well knew that if he should do so, he may be the cord; though he well knew that if he should do so, he may be the cord; though he well knew that if he should do so, he may be the cord; though he well knew that if he should do so, he house the should do so, the should do so, the should have been peally all the land he should he should have been really Indicrous, if it had not involved so important and terrible results. But even as it was, and though I man a could have been really indicrous, is so coved down by a bag of wind; and even now the wasyger of the Boill and the trapidation of the Lesser Annual, though Greater Man—in view of the breaking cord, is a reminiscence rich beyond captroin, were shall all the should have been a great shock, and perhaps an irrepable injury. I was thus saved from the satisfience of the soften in the swager of the Boill and the trapidation of the Lesser Annual, though Greater Man—in view of the bear. It is should have been a great shock, and perhaps an irrepable injury. I was thus saved from the satisfience provide the shall have been a great shock, and perhaps an irrepable injury. I was thus saved from the satisfience and seener eithed by

came the coronet, with its brilliant cross of stars, that was set upon her forehead. The Angel of the North who was still advancing

toward her stretched forth her hand, saying, 'Why should we not be sisters? Are we not born of the same parentage, and advancing to the same inherit-ance? And why, indeed, should we not love each other, seeing we are sisters? As she thus spoke, the Angel of the South bent her beautiful head; and I could see that her brilliant eyes were suffused with

The two, by their mutual attraction, were drawn Then two, oy their mutual attraction, were drawn together; and as they met, they kissed each other. Then the circles of white forms, which I could see far above them, struck their golden lyres, and sang anthems. In following the music, my spirit seemed to go far away, until it was lost among the harmonies that took represented in the second second of the second se

to go far away, until it was lost among the harmonics that took possession of it.

How I came back I know not; but I found myself here in the morning; and that, too, with the most vivid recollection of what I had seen.

There is dark and terrible meaning hidden in this; and it must have some relation to the country whither I am bound. But how can these most horrible and revolting features have any thing to do with that great, free, and glorious land? I must do as the Angel bade me: 'Wait.' I will also hope; for if the other parts are true, so must be the peaceful if the other parts are true, so must be the peaceful and glorious end. From whatever source this vision comes, I know it is prophetic; and strange as it may seem, considering its nature, it has had the effect greatly to relieve and soothe me.

effect greatly to relieve and soothe me.

I have attempted several times to speak of it to the Officers; but for some reason or other, my lips are closed before it. How strange and dark the Future sometimes appears to us! It is a locked-up cabinet of secrets; nevertheless, we must approach, and, one by one, unclose its doors, happy if in so doing we deposit, in every day of the Past, something that may make the coming day larger and truer for those who follow us. This, alone, should be enough to reward us: but by doing well. we also

the enough to reward us; but by doing well, we also take tithes of the attendant blessings.

Then shouldst thou be happy, O my Brother, as I know thou wilt. With a thought of love large as thy own heart, I write my

Salaam.

Shahman.

PREJUDICE AGAINST COLOR. From the Chelsen Telegraph & Pion

The following 'plain unvarnished tale' of our friend, Robert Morris, Esq., will be read with interest. The world is full of prejudices of one kind or another; but among them all, perhaps there is none so singular as that which exists in the mind of the white man against his brother who happens to be born with a skin a few shades darker than his own. This prejudice is so wide-spread that we should like to know how many minds there are in which it has no existence; for it is presumed there are but few persons who do not entertain it to a degree; who persons who do not entertain it to a degree; who are liberal up to a certain point, which they deem generous and whole-souled, but beyond which the narrow thing exists just as strongly as in the minds of those whose degree of liberality is of a more limited range. Therefore, it is dangerous to cast stones. The time is coming when men will be wiser and better. The heart of the colored man may be as pure a temple for Him who created this likeness of Him self in shadow as that of his lighter brother; in which case, if in no other, such a prejudice would be an abominable sin. These prejudices are evidently of the earth, earthly; they are not adjusted to the revelation of the heaven beyond.

the revelation of the heaven beyond.

Brother Morris is a member of the Suffolk bar.
Why does not the Judge on the bench take exceptions to his presence, and order him out? He cannot. Robert Morris has as good a right there as Rufus Choate. But the Judges have no desire to do so: the court rather encourages him, and respects his perseverance. He is also a Justice of the Peace for the County of Suffolk, and stands, like Saul, a head and shoulders over a multitude of the white Dogberthery of that ilk. As to Mr. Low. the agent of and shoulders over a mittade of the white Dogoet-berrys of that ilk. As to Mr. Low, the agent of the Cary Co., he is but the mouthpiece of the ag-glomerated sentiment of the Company on this ques-tion. If we had a seat upon the Cary Co's lands, glomerated sentument of the Company on this ques-tion. If we had a sent upon the Cary Co's lands, we should like to have brother Morris up there—he has the reputation of being an excellent neighbor, and then it would be rather picturesque than other-

CHELSEA, Sept. 6th, 1858.

Mr. Mason:—In your paper of Saturday last, you say "'Squire Morris has just purchased a fine mansion with about 10,000 feet of land, close to 'the Dell,' on Caryville," of Mr. Enoch Bartlett, its builder. That statement having been publicly made and generally credited in our city, I feel bound to make a public statement of the reasons why I shall be described the closure of companying that the be deprived the pleasure of occupying that 'fine

on the first of this month, I bought the house in question of Mr. Enoch Bartlett. Before making our bargain, I told him that some persons would probably raise objections against my buying that house for a residence, as Mr. Ray and Mr. Sandford had said that the fact of my living there would depreciate the value of their real estate. I mentioned this to Mr. Bartlett, so that he might act understandingly, and for his best interest. As he owned the adjoining land, I was not desirous of buying, if he honestly believed it would injure the sale of his other property. In reply, he said:

'Mr. Morris, I anticipated all that. Mr. Low has already been to see me about the sale to you. I

has already been to see me about the sale to you. It told him, I built my house to make money; that Mr. Morris's money was as good as any other man's money, and he should have the house if he wanted it. I also told him I had done as much as any other man to build up the lands of the Cary Co., and bring them into the market, and if the Co. is actuated by such parrow and inconsistent projudices as to bring them into the market, and if the Co. is actuated by such narrow and inconsistent prejudices as to exclude such a man as Mr. Morris from having a house on the farm lands, I will throw up my contract, and never do another day's work on their lands.'

I shook hands with Mr. B. and thanked him heartily for uttering such manly words. We then concluded the bargain, and he made such internal alterations in the house as I, requested.

The fact of my purchasing so good a house created considerable talk among a certain class of persons; and Captain Ray and Mr. Sandford threatened, if I bought the house and lived there, to sell out, or go some where else to live, and let out their houses to Irish tenants. This threat had the desired effect; it frightened John Low, the fine feeling agent of the Co., and startled Mr. Bartlett. The next morning, when I went to look at the premises to see

morning, when I went to look at the premises to see how the work progressed, Mr. Bartlett called me and

said,

'Mr. Morris, I never was in such a fix in my life. When I sold this house to you, I had no idea it would create such a fuss. I am completely bothered, and don't know what to do.' I asked him who it was that made objections to my having the house. He said, 'Mr. Ray, Mr. Sanford, Mr. Fletcher, and Mr. Hervey.' I told him that Mr. John Taylor and Mr. Nehemiah Boynton owned more land in that vicinity than all of them put together, and if they made no objection, he might safely adhere to our bargain. Mr. Bartlett was greatly troubled and disturbed; so much so, that I suggested the pro-

I also had an interview with Mr. Mason and Mr. Fletcher; they both informed me they had never made any objection to my being a resident in their neighborhood.

eighborhood.
During a conversation with Mr. Bartlett the next adhere to the bargain, unless it was approved by the Directors of the Cary Improvement Co. Accordingly, on Monday evening I called and had a conversation with Mr. Low. He informed me that the Directors would not give a deed, if the neighbors generally objected. I asked him to tell me plainly whether the company would refuse to give the deed. if no more than two persons objected. He said the Directors would refuse to sanction the sale, if Captain Ray and Mr. Sanford continued to obje to my living in the house. He said, further, that he did not think I would push myself into the vicinity or neighborhood of persons who did not wish to have me as a neighbor. I informed him that if I to have me as a neighbor. I informed him that if it moved whenever a cross-grained, turned-shouldered captain thought I had lived long enough in a community, it might be somewhat difficult to find a resting place anywhere. On Tuesday morning I informed Mr. Bartlett of the result of my interview with Mr. Low, and finding that further efforts to obtain the 'mansion near the Dell' would be useless, I was obliged to give it up. I know that Mr. Bartlett feels mortified at the part he has been made to take in the matter—and I am sorry to find that so good a workman, influential and independent as he is, can be forced to back out and back down from a fair, ouest bargain, to take back his manly words so fitly spoken, and to give up his self-respect, at the mere whim of such men as Capt. Ray and Mr. San-ford; when such citizens as Mr. Boynton, Mr. Tay-lor, Mr. Irish, Mr. Mason, and Mr. Fletcher,—all owners of real estate in the immediate vicinity,—find no fault, and disapprove of the narrow prejudices fostered by the former. Surely this is carrying prejudice against color to its extra

ROBERT MORRIS.

CAPT. TOWNSEND.

We are a little uneasy in our minds for the fair Athenians who dwell on what remains of the three-fold Mount, that has not been removed and east into the sea. We are concerned lest the presence of that too captivating captive Capt. Townsend, the unfor-tunate mariner whose enterprise Lieut. Maffit so ill-naturedly disturbed, may not be too much for their peace of mind. Pirates were always interesting characters in books, whatever they might be on quarter docks! and since slave trading has been erected into piracy, we do not see why the romantic interest attached to the old friends of the sea should not be transferred to the newer adventurers in the only line left open to the fiery spirits of a calm world. We are apprehensive lest Capt Townsend may put forth his too great skill in captivation, or slave making, on the coasts of Massachusetts bay as of Guinea, if the half be true that the Boston papers tell us of the charms of his person and his pro We trust that the fair enthusiasts will remember that this fascinating prisoner is but a kind of brevet pirate after all, and not yield to the illusions of a too facile imprination which results in a principal to the control of the facile imagination, which would picture him as a Conrad or a Cleveland.

The Boston Post simply says that Capt. Town-

The Boston Post simply says that Capt. Itownsend 'is a good looking and gentlemanly appearing young man;' but the Courier warms up to an unusual degree of descriptive eloquence in its account of his looks and demeanor. 'Capt. Townsend bears himself well in the position in which he finds himself placed.' The noble Captain has evidently that greatness of soil which is equal to all the accidents of life and the caprices of fortune. 'He has a fine intelligent countenance, and a gentlemanly carriage. He has brown hair, and flowing whiskers of a lighter shade, and in personal appearance is well got un he has brown hair, and howing whiskers of a lighter shade, and in personal appearance is well got up every way.' It is no wonder that it adds, in view of these attractions, that he has good external points for a hero of some new romance of the sea, without imposing too severe a task on the imagination of the writer.' We agree, for once, with the Courier, and would recommend the Captain as the hero of his first novel of the New World, to Mr. G. P. R. James, whose success in this career we vati-cinated the other day. He is obviously a 'marvellous proper young man,' and by no means one of those ill-looking ruffians who carry their title to the gallows in their faces. It would be the height of illbreeding to hang up so charming a person, such a model of good looks and discreet behavior, merely for the slight effort he made to unite the benefits of foreign missions with the conveniences of domestic ones, by conveying the objects of the benevo-lence of the former within the sphere of the operations of the latter.

The Post shakes a warning finger at Commission er Loring—not the Commissioner Loring, we believe, whose accurate knowledge of the intent of the fugi-tive slave law and his intrepid execution of it have elevated him to the bench of claims at Washington -before whom our amiable friend has been brought —before whom our amiable friend has been brought for his preliminary examination. It suggests a very pretty point of law as to the jurisdiction, and threatens the Commissioner with serious possibilities, if he should happen to make a mistake in the premises. It reminds all concerned that, by the law of Congress providing for the trial of offenders apprehended upon the high seas, or elsewhere out of the limits of any State or district, such shall be tried in the district in which they are first brought. Now. in the district in which they are first brought. Now. it seems that the prisoner was first brought within the benign influences of our free institutions at Key West, and that he afterward was further refreshed by touching on the sacred shore of Charleston; so that it is a point which will be mooted whether anybody has any business with him in Bos-

where he was brought in the third instan

The Post tells the Commissioner, through its pre-lections to its readers, that he has to decide this question, and that he is responsible for the decision to which he comes; and this not in the usuai way in which magistrates are responsible for their doings, to public opinion, or to censure or removal in a reg-ular manner, if culpable, but by an action for dam-ages, to be recovered by the prisoner, if his decision should be overruled! 'We say responsible,' it goes on, 'for, without being lawyers, we take it, that if he imprisons Capt. Townsend unlawfully, he is liable to prosecution at law therefor. The question of jurisdiction is indeed an important one to the prisoner, and also to the Commissioner.' The journalists of the Post need not have told the world that they are no lawyers, as that fact would be sufficiently patent to all acquainted with the very rudiments legal science, from what they here say. It is cer-inly passing strange that veteran writers, who tainly passing strange that veteran writers, who —and pretty sharp-cut and sharp-set, too—should not know that it is a fundamental principle of juris-pru lence that no one is permitted to be ignorant of the law, or to make a mistake in it, except judges and magistrates. So we have no fears for Commissioner Loring, let him decide the question as he may; and we rather think he will feel no appreof the prosecution at law thus held over his We should like to be present when the jury, if not a very picked one, indeed, came in at the end of that trial. But this hint of the Post is not without a certain shade of meaning, from the fact that koned the eldest son of our crowned Democ-England, on whose right hand she leans e, and through whose organ may be supposgrow into commands. Or, to speak less loftily, when a paper like the Post gives a sympathetic sneeze like this at Roston is well ed to breathe her wishes, which are not slow to sneeze like this at Boston, it will go near to be thought that somebody is taking snuff significantly in Washington.—New York Tribune.

THE CAPTURED SLAVE CARGO.

We copy several articles, chiefly from Southern journals, in relation to the capture of the slaver Echo, or Putnam, with her cargo of 300 native Af-ricans. The presence of these unexpected strangers in Charleston has produced a degree of excitement in that city which it has not experienced since the nullification movem and which no event disconnected from slavery, or seand which no event disconnected from silvery, or se-cession or other treason could produce. If some in-ter-planetary, empyrean vehicle, laden with natives of the moon, or winged houris from the brilliant orb of Venus, had suddenly descended among the orb of Venus, had sudenly descended among the carriages which crowd King street during the Charleston season, a greater sensation could not be produced. And desire follows sight. The Jew never longed for the glittering gem with more devotion than the small planters long for the rich cargo of the Echo. Their eyes water and their hearts lust for the three hundred. The real treasures of the land of Ophir have been spread before them by sample as it were; and how poor in comparison are the gold fields of California, and how very poor is Frazer river compared with Congo river! But let no fanatical abolitionist insinuate that aught but the most benevolent and unselfish sentiments inspir the enist cenevolent and unsening sentiment inspire the chivalry. The challition of humanitarian and philanthropic feeling from the tender bosom of South Carolina towards these unfortunate heathens is not less refreshing than wonderful. Sentiments are expressed in the daily journals of Charleston, which seem to be borrowed from the oratory of Exe-ter Hall or the Sunday evening sermons of Henry ter Hall or the Sunday evening sermons of Henry Ward Beecher. What! to return these benighted creatures to African heathenism and barbarity! Hu-manity and religion and Southern honor forefend it! They must be civilized under the protective and for for Liverpool, on Wednesday last, in the steamer the island planters, who grow the long cotton that sells at fifty cents a pound, that is not ready to act as a home missionary, and snatch at least one brand to state,—wherever he went, and with a fidelity from the burning, and as many more as he may be permitted. The Christian's spirit is quite as fervent along the banks of the Pedee and Sante, where the rice plant grows. In fact, there is zealous rivalry rice plant grows. In fact, there is zeatous rivary between the cultivators of long cotton, of short cotton, and of rice, for the privilege of imparting the doctrines of Christianity to the untutored mind, and doctrines of Christianity to the unitutored mind the unitutored mind the unituto the habits of civilization to the unpractised hands of those benighted beings who have drifted into the port of Charleston, like some precious wreck. The

piracy by our own laws, and, consequently, that the owners, officers and crew of the Putnam are liable to be hanged. We apprehend that a South Carolina would have Jedwood justice administered to him in that State; but it is one thing to kidnap niggers in Africa, and another thing to poison the ear of a South Carolina nigger with hopes of freedom. But Arrica, and another ting to posse the ear of a South Carolina nigger with hopes of freedom. South Carolina nigger with hopes of freedom. him is the following, giving his reasons for not visit-the serious question connected with the event is the disposition to be made of the 300 individuals. They are still in the custody of the Federal authorities, but how long they shall remain so is uncertain, for the south of the shall remain so is uncertain, for the south of the shall remain so is uncertain, for the south of the shall remain so is uncertain, for the shall remain so is uncertain. influential parties in Charleston are moving heaven and earth to get possession of them. The laws of Congress are clear on the matter, but that only and defenders of the congress are clear on the matter, but that only and defenders of the congress are clear on the matter, but that only and defenders of the congress o Congress are clear on the matter, but that only spurs on the nullifiers to more desperate efforts. It should be enslaved. Apart from all considerations of slavery or freedom, this proposition is utterly in-defensible. In the first place, it implies an obligais fraught with danger, for one of its consequence would be a war with England.—N. Y. Tribune.

CATCHING A TARTAR.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1858. has been holding a public discussion of the humani-ties as embodied in slaveholding, his antagonist be-ing the Rev. Abram Pryne of Courtland County, N. Y., editor of The Central Reformer. The disinent men being present, but only a dozen women. The parson being afflicted with bronchitis, was compelled to have his remarks read by another. But first came the correspondence between him and Mr. Pryne which led to this public display. It was a treat to hear it read. It seems that Mr. Pryne gave the challenge to dispuss. The gave owner cherishes in his heart of hearts, and lives by as entleman of color? parson opens the ball, and the speeches are limited that the content of the knife, and death to every slaveholder and every abettor of slavery where the bondage existed. These bate is to be published under one cover. Mr. Brownlow's speech was an admirable condensation of the well known scriptural sanction of Slavery. He deports more or less liberally doled out, are matters of so comparatively small concern, that how it could philanthropists, but he kindly condescended to also denounce the foreign slave trade. He said the States north of Mason and Dixon were never much of slaveholding communities, as the virtuous and pinking the denounce the same time that the states north of Mason and Dixon were never much of slaveholding communities, as the virtuous and pinking the denounce the respective the same times that he dign has denounced the respective that same times that the same times that the same times that he did not be respectively as the same times that he did not same times that the same times the same times that the same times the same times that the same times t ous people who lived there were occupied chiefly with slave-stealing and slave-selling. It cost less and paid better. As to the abolitionists, if he found any of them in heaven, he should think they got in by a fraud on the doorkeeper, or were let in as dead heads. The Abolitionists—pious withal—were nicely impaled for not letting the negroes get into an ounibus, a rail-car, a steamhoat cabin, or a white omnibus, a rail-ear, a steambeat cabin, or a winter church. They refuse even to have them buried in the same grave-yard. The negro dwellings in Philadelphia were infinitely worse than any slave quarters he had over some and such pleas as these were and only gives them, in return, such food and shelter ters he had ever seen; and such pleas as these were the staple of his address. It was listened to with at-

He had not been ten minutes on mirable, confounding by its pungen ting as the lash of the slave-driver. could do justice to it, nor to the animated zeal with which he threw his whole soul into the subject. He is evidently an honest, conscientious man, and will do good wherever he opens his mouth. His elocution was very chaste and correct, his gestures graceful, and he sat down at the close of his hour amid agent of hell. a brilliant success.

its population as follows:-	
Creole whites,	520,000
Spaniards,	35,000
Proops and marines,	23,500
Foreigners,	10,560
Floating population,	17,000
Free mulattoes,	118,000
Free blacks,	87,370
Slave blacks,	425,000
Whole No. not of Afrecan descent,	605,560
Whole No. of African descent,	641,670

The Tiberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 24, 1858.

We have already had the pleasure of laying efore our readers two or three letters from WILLIAM Robson, Esq., a much respected citizen of Warrington, England, who, for the last three months, he been travelling through the free States, as far West as the Mississippi river, in order to examine American institutions in a spirit of world-wide catholicity and fairness; and who, having completed his task, sailed for Liverpool, on Wednesday last, in the steame dom set by those who visit America from the old world; for no sooner do they touch our shores than port of Charleston, like some precious wreek. The planters are unanimous in the proper method of do-lanters are unanimous in the proper method of do-ing the good work. Apprenticeship for life is the ing pro-slavery sentiment of the land, either by conrethod.

The South Carolina press, as was to be expected, becoming the spologists and defenders of slavery senting to wear a padlock upon their lips, or else b is urging the State authorities to snatch the prize from the Federal authorities, by virtue of State sortening the application of the Africans would be a heavy blow and dire insult to 'Southern institutions.' We need hardly apprise to State of the stat 'Southern institutions.' We need hardly apprise our readers that the African slave trade is declared respect and esteem of a large number of persons in this country, who will long remember his visit with unalloyed gratification. He has seen much to eelicit to be hanged. We appreciate that a solution to the hand that a coording to their habit, nullify the law, and let the criminals escape. The abolitionist who would incite a domestic slave to become a fugitive, a candid and interesting sketch of his travels, wherein his approval and admiration in this country; and we naught will be set down in malice.' The last testimony which Mr. Robson leaves behin

him is the following, giving his reasons for not visit-

I have been frequently asked, by the apologist and defenders of the slave system, in this country,-

spurs on the numbers to more desperate efforts. It is strenuously urged, that the subjects of all this excitement and hope should be bound out as apprentices in South Carolina, or in other words, that they before you condemn it, &c. As the request seems a plausible one, I now wish to state my reasons why journey to the South, to see the state of the slave detensible. In the first place, it implies an obligation on the part of the Federal Government to maintain a police force to watch over the apprentices, for they might be scattered through every parish of the State. In the second place, it makes the slave owner and his apologists seem to imagine, that Federal Government an accessory to the piracy, the which it is sworn to suppress. Viewed from any stand-point but the South Carolina one, it is utterly absurd; and from an international point of view, it privation of food, and the non-allowance of time fo lash of the overseer; excessive and wasting labor;

Now, I would most cheerfully,-if only the issue of the question of the righteousness of slaveholding could be raised before some just tribunal, whose decision should be held binding in the case,-give the slave owner the benefit of admission-that no slave Parson Brownlow, the cierical bully from Tennes-e, who would any day rather fight than preach, by labor and privation of any kind; and that his life was one of continued jollity from the cradle to the grave; and I tell him that the issue would not be one whit the less doubtful. No man can be a slave owner on opened on Tuesday evening, in presence of without believing or practising a lie; and no man can an audience of some 600 persons, many of our prom- be a slave without injury to his whole nature-intel-

the challenge to discuss. Thereupon the parson a divine truth; nor would such journey reveal, more wrote to him asking, 'What church are you con-Next, 'Are you a white man, or a dor?' The last and most vital fact ntleman of color? The last and most vital fact ing ascertained, a long correspondence followed, aching the terms and place of the discussion. The purer than it is, would end in open rebellion; war to arson opens the ball, and the speeches are limited the knife, and death to every slaveholder and every

bus, a rail-car, a steamboat cabin, or a white What truth can be clearer, than that the man who the staple of his address. It was instelled to with attention, and was sometimes applianded. Mr. Brownlow is probably fifty years old, of tall stature, cadaverous skin, ungainly features, and is evidently
suffering from ill-health. But, really, to look at
him any one might be sworn he was a slaveholder.

If he is not a thief, who is? Bring the black hired Pryne came forward as the Parson sat down slave into court :- I earned five dollars last week, Mr. Pryne came forward as the Parson sat down ach have sort of man, well put together, with and this white man took three, and only left me two ack hair, and true clerical whiskers, in age about to provide food and lodging and clothes for myself. his feet The American nation justifies this theft; and it i when it became evident to the audience that Parson Brownlow had eaught a tartar, and got more than he bargained for, coming all the way to Philadel-phia to boot. Mr. Pryne's address was most ad-of right and truth, or make the armed power which y its pungency, and excoria-slave-driver. No description of brute force and oppression. Such national crime ould do justice to it, nor to the animated zeal with does all it can do to pervert and pollute the national

the hearty plaudits of the audience. But this was only the beginning of his triumphs. The second evening, a larger audience was assembled, and a still larger one on the third. On this occasion the med to be exhausted of argument, and holiness. He is a murderer of the souls as well as Parson seemed to be expansive of argument, and went in for ridicaling the Abolitionists and Northern the bodies of men. He declares the slave is not fit people, Yankees in particular. But Mr. Pryne lit-for freedom. And yet he bred him, kept him from people, lankees in particular. But Mr. rryne interally crushed him out. Why, it seemed to me that his head was a dictionary of statistics. He had facts and figures on every subject, North and South, with a fluency and point that astonished the audience. Certainly I never heard anything like it. He was cheered so long and loudly as to cause him to read. The intellect that God has been his hearers to cease, as they consumed too much of his hour. When he closed, the hall rang with deafening acclamations, and strangers rushed in crowds to shake hands and become better acquainted with this cloquent champion of Freedom. It was a heilling access and all that he can do to destroy the ever living soul a heilling access. of his brother man he does, to gratify his lust for gain! And I am to go into the South, to see the in-A New Way of gerring out of Debt. A corre-condent of the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, who signs imself Anti-Squadron, thinks if the prohibition will try to show me a man so brutified that he shall Alabama could import as many African laborers as they need for the construction of all the lines of railroad they wish to construct, at \$100 per head, and ruin! And because they still have doubts of their after doing the work with them, sell them out at \$700 after doing the work with them, sell them out at \$700 a head, and thus pay for the equipment of the roads, and all the expense of construction, and still have, a power, I am to help them in adding mine to aid in such heilish work! And the North does it-gives them the aid they need, and covers it up, all over, The 'Homo Cyclopedea,' published in 1854, them the aid they need, and covers it up, all over the area of Cuba 32,800 square miles, and classwith the Bible! And I am to go into the Sout specially to see whether I cannot be brought over to their side! I am not to go to teach the black man his rights and duties before God, but to become the auxiliary of the slave owner; for if I do not become that, I can do nothing. Except that, if I act as Christian, I have, as the certain result, legal imprisonment, or illegal lynch law. I will not go to the Yours very truly,
W. ROBSON.

OUR GLORIOUS UNION STAVEHOLDERS AND COMPROMISERS.

The following, from the Transcript, (18th inst.) is Mr. GARRISON: a first-rate specimen of 'complimentary flunkeyism.' It occurs in an editorial notice of the late exhibition two short articles, one a selection from the Charleston, of horses and hors eracing at Springfield :-

of horses and hors eracing at Spriifgfield:—

'A true South Carolinian never feels better than when the possessor of a noble steed. He is certain to be wherever these are on exhibition, either to inspect or purchase. The intercourse which naturally occurs removes prejudices, allays sectional jealousies, and causes parties, living at extremes of the confederacy, to see how foolish it is to hate where every consideration should lead to a different feeling. Even Mr. Yeadon, of the Charleston Courier, by his visit to Springfield, will learn that Massachusetts men now entertain the same generous sentiments as their ancestors did at the revolutionary period.'

Mr. Yeadon undoubtedly belong to the confederacy to t

true South Carolinian.' The distinguishing marks off coming calamities by intellectual contrivances, of braggadocio and bully stand out upon him as con- stead of urging the people to that moral state of feelpicuously as his hump and shaggy hair upon the bi- ing that brings forth 'fruits meet for repentance.' n. Even the bison, we fancy, may present a con-Carolinian, to enslave men than horses? To manage groes,' &c. admiring observers. But to exercise this mastership who have fallen by attempting to stifle discus sight of the whip, or by only the slightest inti- that prohibits discussion. don of the Charleston Courier .- c. K. w

CONTENTMENT IN SLAVERY.

wish to represent as the feeling of slaves :-

· So I see you are free, Sam,' said a friend of ours When the slaves get a chance to print for them-

ne, knowing that slavery corrupts both its victims Northern people about the slaves, or that the Journal as the above extract contains,-c, K. W. AHMAH IN PURSUIT OF FREEDOM; OR, THE BRAND-

Thatcher & Hutchinson. Boston, for sale by A. it already exists. Williams & Co., 100 Washington street. show up the institution of slavery, and some other terests, upon the shoulders of our children. matters peculiar to our country, which it does in a Away with your Republican parties! Let us strugand it is bound to make its mark.' Who the author meet its penalties, no matter what comes, or he of it is, we do not know. As a specimen of its pow- soon. er of delineation, we have occupied a considerable (In this question, the country is divided into three

GOODY RIGHT-THIRSTY. By Mag-Pie. With 15 Pictures. Boston: Shepard, Clark and Brown.

the entire volume.

have been taken to make the book attractive.

so attractive to the little folks last season.

THE FROG WHO WOULD A WOOING Go. Brown, Taggard & Chase, 25 and 29 Cornhill, Boston,

will greatly amuse and entertain the little folks.

equally attractive :-

·Q is for Quashee, a poor little slave, Whom kind-hearted children would pity and save.' ington street.

be found at the same bookstore.

277 Washington Street. 1858.

As a comprehensive selection of the choicest Scot-Burns, of immortal fame.

nother column indicates that we are to have a Course will want him at their next Convention. of Lectures this fall and winter, which will possess will be largely sustained.

NEWTON CORNER, Sept. 19, 1858

Courier, on 'The Revival of the Slave Trade,' the

The Courier argues well against the horrors of the ciliatory and quasi amiable aspect when he is mon-arch of all he surveys, and when those who might be bounded geographically by the Atlantic coast. Mobs. slave trade; but, alas! these good principles are his rivals voluntarily assume the submissive and bodily injuries, expulsion from the State, loss of staawning position, choosing to follow, flatter and im- tion and of property, rise up before him, and forbid his itate him, rather than pursue either the right course landing them. But, that he is conscious of the still or their own course. But there is one situation in small voice of his Maker urging him to apply these which, we are confident, Mr. Yeadon 'feels better,' immortal principles at home as well as abroad, to nawalks with a loftier step, and swells to prouder di- tive as well as foreigner, is shown by his sudden and ensions, than even when 'a noble steed' is thorough- unnatural descent from the highest moral ground ly in his possession, and under the control of his whip to the lowest quagmires of selfish prejudice, where he and spur. Is it not grander, more essentially South twaddles of 'Uncle Toms,' 'Legrees,' 'price of ne-

an Arab steed well-to show yourself thoroughly his So with H. He boldly, and with truth, calls on aster-to do this without effort, by few and simple young men to hesitate ere they join a party pledged appliances-and to make him, when thus subjugated, not to agitate the question of Slavery; telling them lo your work and answer your purposes-this is a that this is the great fact of the country. He tells fine thing, whether in the desert, or amid a circle of them to be warned by the fate of the great parties over a human steed-to sit astride upon an Everett- that if they feel it to be unchristian to buy men and display him thoroughly docile and submissive- women, horsewhip them, starve and work them to to govern him, Rarey-like, by the voice and the death in seven years, to pause before they join a party

mation from its pungent snapper, without ever Here endeth the moral lesson. So far as it goes, it having occasion to lay on the lash-to put him is good. Humane and God-fearing men and women through his paces before a Northern audience, and have often said these things, and much more, and then, with patronizing approval, pat him on the are saying them to-day with deeper feeling than they shoulder and say-'Well done! good fellow!'-to did five years ago. Their burdens are heavier, and find Northern editors congratulating their readers on their labors require more of self-sacrifice, and meet his visit, representing it as a piece of condescension with more odium and contempt to-day than at any in him, and as a distinguished honor to them, and time since the great parties made shipwreck. mmending them afresh to his favorable notice-and, These men and women plant themselves firmly in finally, to spread all this before the South in his own the great moral highway, and face with determina-Aspaper, congratulating the lords of the lash on tion towards God's full justice, always seeking more the docility of these Northern slaves, who, though light, and sparing no party or person whose sin that they might pass for white men anywhere, show not light reveals. They never reach a point where they slightest indication to claim their liberty-this, feel they cannot trust God's justice, or find it neceswe apprehend, even more than the possession of the sary to trim down everlasting laws to suit the exificetest racer, is the pinnacle of felicity to Mr. Yeatheir progress in abolishing 'the sum of all villanies' is slow or impractical. But, let us look at H's plan. To sum it up in a

by slaveholders, and here is a specimen of what they attempts to conquer this great wrong by bringing against it the whole of God's great principles of justice. Your fanaticism removes you from majorities, to a slave just released from the watch-house. 'To be the only practical, available means to accomplish this object. I admit the great power and truth of these by calling me a free nigger,' said the boy, indignantes to understand them and act under their guidance; but as this is impossible, it is our duty to go in for that elves, they tell a very different story; in the mean popular abridgment of them called the Republican party. This party will succeed, because it will not and its supporters, we are not surprised that the slaves excite fears of disturbance and revolution among the lie to their masters, or that the masters lie to the respectable and wealthy of our citizens, nor raise the prejudice of the masses by too much moral agitation f Commerce should give currency to such a stupid of the slavery question, but will secure an overwhelming vote from all parties by confining its views of this evil principally to its financial features-to the folly of spreading an institution that will not pay. The ED HAND. Translated from the Original Showiah, and edited by an American Citizen. New York:

In a few words, this is the party that 'H.' is urging We agree with the opinion expressed by the the young men to vote for, and so abolish slavery in istian Freeman that 'this is a remarkable book. 1860. Does he believe in its success, or does he only ourports to be a series of letters written by Shah- hope? He and the Courier both only hope to avoid ah, a member of the tribe of Kabyles, living in the the calamities they each see looming in the future. hill country of Algiers. He was stolen and sold when All men worthy the name believe this nation must a child, and after having lived as a slave in Algiers, pay a heavy penalty for indulgence in the sin of slaand as a serf in Bohemia, he purchased his freedom, very. Abolitionists believe that the sooner it is paid, and returns to his friends. After a time, he falls in the less severe it will be, and are ready themselves, with an American gentleman, who takes a deep in- and doing all they can to urge others to be 'also terest in him, assists him to an education, and recom- ready'- to settle the account to-morrow, be it disso- of his writings? mends him to his acquaintances in this country. So lution, revolution, or whatever else it may be. But Shahmah comes to our land, ignorant of our institu- . H.' and his Republican party, including its Greeleys, tions, and makes his first stop at New Orleans, where Hales, Beechers, Cheevers, Sewards, notwithstanding he sojourns for some time. He meets with many ad- their abhorrence of Repudiation, are all striving to respect for the Christianity that cries Infidelity. ventures in his pursuit of Freedom, difficult, danger- evade this terrible debt, or at least so to work together will not investigate. I am not going to eulogiz Wi ous and agreeable. The book is a fiction, designed to as to shift the bloody penalty, with all its added in-

powerful manner. The style of the book is original, gle as men should with this question, and manfully last would be found wanting.

reading of which may excite an interest to peruse full settlement of the slavery question, while the Republican party will fall into fragments, and be reformed many times under as many different names.

I am a young man, but I cannot heed this appear ONE HUNDRED SONGS OF SCOTLAND-WORDS AND MU- of 'H's.' Time was when it would have started me sic. Boston : Published by Oliver Ditson & Co. to action, but not now. I have passed through the great parties, and have seen how empty they are of good principles, and how utterly abortive are their attish melodies, adapted to their appropriate words, in tempts to rescue our country from the well-merited a cheap, correct, and portable form, this edition is calamity that is in store for it. There is, at this time, perfectly unique, and should be a household posses- an unusually strong pressure upon Anti-Slavery men sion universally. Most of the songs are by Robert and women-Abolitionists and Republican men must not think of agitating near so strongly now as they did in the last Presidential campaign. If there is NEW COURSE OF LECTURES. An announcement in such a thing as a God of Silence, the Republicans

several features of interest. The 'Fraternity' of the THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for October was pul Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society (Rev. Theo- lished on Saturday, with a rich and varied table of dore Parker,) have projected this course, in which contents, viz. : The New World and the New Man; Mr. Parker gives four historic discourses on Franklin, The Poet Keats; Her Grace, the Drummer's Daugh Washington, Adams and Jefferson; Mr. Curtis and ter; Waldeinsamkeit; The German Popular Legend Mrs. E. C. Stanton discuss the Claims of Women; of Doctor Faustus; Miss Wimple's Hoop; The Cup Mr. Higginson gives his new lecture on Physical The Language of the Sea; The Whirligig of Time Training: Emerson adds his philosophy; Chapin his electric eloquence; Bayard Taylor the Wonder of his chard; The Old Well; The Dead House; The Au-Travel in Europe; and other gentlemen contribute of tocrat of the Breakfast Table; The Dot and Line Altheir talent and experience. Doubtless the Course phabet; Literary Notices. This periodical has now

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

In the last issue of the Liberator, (Sept. 17,) are

Mr. Yeadon undoubtedly belongs to the species sciences are impressed with; both endeavor to ware

The newspapers down South are printed and edited few words, it amounts to this: 'Give up your vain

portion of our first page with an extract from it, en-titled, 'The Crimson Scorpion of the South,'—the The first and last of these parties will stand until the

To me this seems natural. Look ahead to the next Republican Convention, and see if they dare to nom-The above is a pretty little book for children, de- inate as strong an anti-slavery man as John C. Fresigned to illustrate the virtue of charity. The engrav- mont. Men instinctively know that that party has ngs are very well executed, and much pains seems to not progressed of late, and look for greater concessions to the slave interest than the editors of the Tribun The above is for sale by A. Williams & Co., who and Independent are willing to admit. Now that the have received a new issue of Paper Dolls, which were country begins to be conscious of its danger, this party of selfish interests withdraws more and more from the position and principles of the Abolitionists, and approaches that of the Democrats. Their hope is to leap the chasm by aid of votes; and, to obtain these, This is one of the series of the 'Good Little the leaders of the Republicans know well it would Pig's Library, espitally designed throughout, and be worse than foolish to advance towards a more radical Anti-Slavery platform; they know the Northern The same publishers have also just issued, 'LITTLE people fear too strong sentiments on this matter, for PIC'S PRETTY PICTURE ALPHABET, which will prove their education has been sadly neglected. Therefore, from necessity, absolute, beyond their control, the Republican party will be compelled to recede, and build their platform so near the Democrats that Greeley, For sale also by A. Williams and Co., 100 Wash. Seward, Beecher and others will be refreshingly astonished, and I hope their better natures convinced of Harpers' New Monthly Magazine for October, the folly of thinking that party progressive in politicrowded with illustrations and readable matter, may cal wisdom and justice, that tolerates chattel slavery in more than one half of their native land!

A COLPORTEUR'S DEFENCE OF THE TRACT SOCIETY. FRIEND GARRISON: A short time since, a Methodist sister being at the

house, Rev. Mr. E., a colporteur of the Tract 800ing entered, and the following dialogue ensued, as as as I can recollect :-C. Would you like to buy some books to-day?

H. (Taking up one, and looking at the impring The American Tract Society's publications, I pe ceive C. Yes; but they are not sectarian. The Tra

Society is managed by some twelve denominations Society is managed by some twelve denominations, evangelical Christians. Their object is to circular the Gospel, and save souls.

H. I suppose you are aware of their action in to gard to the Anti-Slavery movement—their refuel by publish one word in regard to the evils of slavery C. (Excitedly.) I am sorry the harmony of the great and Christian Society was disturbed by the troduction of that question. I believe they acted the

only publish what evangelical Christians are am H. Then evangelical Christians are not agreed the slavery is sin?

best they could. I-they deplore the-they

C. I-yes-they would be glad to publish to only-they-their charter forbid, and they could, H. Then their charter binds them to keep still regard to the greatest evil and curse in the world; derstood you to say, a moment ago, that there ject was to circulate the Gospel, and save souls. are souls to be saved? and what is the design of Gospel?

Methodist Sister. (addressing C.) There, you or see what comes by reading Floyd Garrison's page.

He is filled with infidelity. They pretend to be seen slavery. They make a hobby of Abolition churches to pieces, and propagate their infidelin You (addressing H.) ought to be ashamed! n Gospel will do away with slavery. The Tract Society ty is doing more to do away with slavery than Illo Garrison and all of his infidel followers, with the anti-slavery hobby.

C. Oh, yes. Garrison-he attended an Anti-Rii Convention in Hartford. He wants to destroy to Bible. Does he believe in a God?

H. Not in a pro-slavery one, with ' South-side 44 ams,' and the managers and members of the Tag and Bible Society. The Hartford Convention. which you refer, was not an Anti-Bible any more than a Bible Convention. Believers in the plenary inspire tion of the book were included in the Call, with the who did not believe. The believers' argument on the occasion was a mob-armed with carnal wespons; fit companions for South-side Adams, Dr. Leed, and all who sustain the Tract and Bible Society in the

C. I am astonished, sir, to hear you talk so that the friends of the Tract Society! You ought have charity ! Are not their books good? They m a great and glorious brotherhood! I believe they as doing more than all others for anti-slavery.

II. A tree is known by its fruit. There are don less many good things in their publications; it coul not well be otherwise. But the design of the Societ is to make proselytes to what 'evangelical Christian are agreed upon,' each wing running its own the for the feathers. Their charter binds them to init ty; they write and publish books to prove that Go is the father of every crime that can disgrace huns ity. You are older than myself, still I have a in words more to say to you. Any man-to say nothing about Christians-should be ashamed to be in thee ploy of this 'Brotherhood of Thieves.' I will a ther buy nor have in the house one of their pul

C. (Rising and opening the door.) I hope to blessing of God will rest on you. H. I know it will, as far as I do right, and n

Methodist Sister. I am ashamed of you! You ed that good man. He knows as much again a do. It is shameful how you talked. I am aim for you. That's what Floyd Garrison and All ey's railing amounts to, spitting upon good thi and railing. The Tract Society does a th times more good than all of them can do with the hobby. I do more for the Anti-Slavery cause the all of them, and I do nothing, either. Don't are abuse another man so. Don't have nothing more do with Floyd Garrison and his infidelity.

H. Have you ever seen Mr. Garrison, or read a

M. S. No. nor don't wish to. rison's name, much less his character. I have Lloyd Garrison, but this much I will say: Place is moral character in one scale, and all the officers at members of the Tract Society in the other, and the

M. S. (Opening the door and going out.) You st so much better than all the churches, Garrison a that Abby Kelley is so pure- The remaining was lost in the distance.

Richfield, N. V.

THE COLORED PEOPLE AND THE COLONIZATION CIETY. There was a large and respectable audience colored people convened in the Belknap street Bapt Church, last week, to hear an address from Sange Chester, of the Republic of Liberia, Africa. Africa. listening to the able lecture of this gentleman on general state of his country, the following resolu were presented by Dr. J. B. Smith, of New Bedfer, and unanimously adopted :-

Resolved, That while we deeply sympathin the infant Republic of Liberia in her noble stratelevate herself to an honorable and disting nationality, we believe the American Colonization ciety to be the unrelenting foe to the colored por this country. Whatever may be the garb it as or under whatever specious pretext it presents it is the same malignant enemy of the colored t is the same malignant enemy of having the same malicious object in view, i. e, the elepatriation of the free colored people, that the ille may be rendered more secure in his chains.

Resolved, That we have no more faith in, nor silve pathy for, the American Colonization Society, in agents or abettors, now, than we had when its interest tous designs were more boldly and definitely stard.

E. H. HEYWOOD, at the request of friends to the cause, will hold himself in readiness to speak is the slave as appointments may be presented. He life permission to refer to Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STORE of Andover, Mass., WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., of Bet ton, and Rev. Dr. Cheeven of New York. His post office address for the present will be Hubbarden

Mass. To relieve himself of a debt incurred in pursuant his studies, Mr. H. will be glad to speak before ! ceums, if occasion is offered. His subject for the coming winter will be, Individualism and Institute

Among the passengers in the steamer Asia Capt. Lott., which sailed from this port on Wedge day last, was our respected friend DANIEL ROSE son, of New Bedford, who expects to be absented year on his European excursion; and who, as a time friend of the Anti-Slavery cause, will no doubt me with many warm hearts in England. We wish a pleasant voyage and a safe return.

DEAR MR. GARRISON: I fear your readers of 2 last letter in the Liberator were puzzled to undent how running streams could be made to bear the del of the Ashburton treaty and commissioners and &c. I wrote, 'the boundary, &c. is designated by in posts placed at the highways and running streams SALLIE HOLLEY

Orleans Co., Vt. Sept. 15.

SEPTEM

RESOLUTIONS OF TIST AS

Whereas, The administ Society at New York happly the teachings of the which grow out of slawhich it is known to progress themselves as being lications as may appear the moral and religious ject of slavery as well as nected with public most he land," and invite from in every part of the their own, and such sethers, upon this and ot by this Society, as shoromply to carry out its grants of the age; the Resolved, That we controlled.

Resolved, That we correiews of the Executive Co at Boston. Resolved, That we es Society at Boston to the as worthy their confidence Resolved, That we reco diate, regular

the above Society, in or-its agency the conversion their sympathy with its p THE UTICA

Will Mr. Greeley ple Andrew Jackson Davis tions, expressive of the re-tion had arrived:—

Resolved, That the printer is parentage, by which soul.

Resolved, That cyil, i rance; an erganic fact in Heaolved. That the my relation springing froble law of Nature's God ferings experienced by to the law, but to man abuse of the sacred relation. Resolved, That sin resure error from ignorance ror, error from ignorance first estate of an immorta s eternally to be swayed f Association, Progression

And the fellowing also Mr. Giles B. Stebbins ollowing resolution, which Resolved, That this Co Anniversary of all who evil with good; and thrangements for the next mee, consisting of Dr. Ira Dr. Robert T. Hallock, an of New York, and Amos

And oblige, ye ANDRE BROWNLOW THE BRAW nessee fighting parson, while discussion in Philadelphis said to be on his way This Boanerges of slav Boston. He intends, from the traitorous Abolitionist war. It is quite possible notice of him, but if he co

any genuine, "well posted litionist, Heaven have mer of "chawing up" is, we although Mr. Brownlow tances of that diminuendo d many, and may have trashing which he will reall previous experiences ap Brownlow is, we think, but he is a singular compo-noisy blackguardism, as I body by argument, as he error. We don't know wi will condescend to hold as but we should like to see I hands of Wendell Philli adical and reterrical beat

ands of Wendell Phillip adical and rhetorical basti eit out of him at a lively ent out of him at a lively could do nobody harm, and He may be sure of receivi ion, provided he keeps wit priety; to ask him to obse y conduct would be absu ton Bee. Supposed Case of Kidn letter received in this city fi St. Augustine, Florida, 10 th September, a boy about of age was brought to that The low relationship. The boy claims to be whith the same age, with whom and to whom he told his facts, which immediately of

that city. The boy was to Judge of the Probate Cour not having authority to issue gentlemen made immediat A. Putnam, Judge of the C District of Florida, who im District of Florida, who im The boy states that summer on the wharf in Charlesto steamboat called him on his steamboat called him on his himself in Savannah, where negro trader, who sold him, ed through seven or eight d ed through seven or eight d brought to St. Augustine. Ardell, his father's name is ade, and lives or did live Church and Staten streets, ther says that he has a brown worked with a baker, a Mr. Sheriff, until testing He will be retain

A MIGHTY MEAN MAN. tells of a colored family whome on the Illinois shore d who were forced to take up St. Louis. Free negroes the Missouri, without lies see the state of the state St. Louis. Free negros is Missouri without lice see, a neglect was discovered by a neglect was discovered by a who at once procured the out trespassers, and causes cent they could scrape, on a whipped out or sold as slave and they having made pround themselves accident beyond their proscribed day the law again caused their jected to fines as before. Thois. This is about the meathat we have chronicled in hat we have chronicled in

LARDE PRICES. A few North Carolina, five likely a private sale, being an averagation. In Spottsylvania cour of slaves were made at the prices: A boy twelve year thirteen years old, for \$1000 for \$525; a boy eight years seven and eight respective woman about forty-five ye \$75; a woman, same ag \$1052; a manning the same of the sam \$1053; a man sixty years o

DESPERATE RESISTANCE Of Rio Janeiro on the 15th Juliton of slaves on a small threatened to become serious Senor Antonio Ferrari Gu to sell his slaves, they resist to be punished. Thereupout the house, and barricading troof, whence they assailed with tiles, bricks and pieces. The slaves resisted all ov a strong military force was be The soldiers blew open the Sunpowder, and charged the bayonet, but the negroes resonly captured after a despectarial persons severely injusted.

Don't WANT THEM. Thurch in and about Xen incinnati Conference again f the Wilberforce University hat action the Conference he Wilberforce Universit

OF THE

do right, and no farof you! You abusmuch again as you ked. I am ashamed Jarrison and Abby y does a thousand n can do with their

door.) I hope the

ither. Don't never we nothing more to ofidelity. racter. I have no ries ' Infidelity,' and ing to eulogize Wm. will say: Place his all the officers and the other, and the

Slavery cause then

oing out.) You are chee, Garrison and The remainder

COLONIZATION SO-

spectable audience of lknap street Baptist ddress from Sawre eria, Africa. After is gentleman on the following resolutions th, of New Bedford,

bly sympathize with her noble struggle to and distinguished can Colonization So-the colored people of the garb it assumes, ext it presents itself, of the colored man, in view, i. e, the expose, that the save his chains, re faith in, nor symitation Society, its had when its iniquid definitely stated. request of friends of endiness to speak for

presented. He has HET BEHOHER STOWN LLIPS, Esq., of Bosew York. His postill be Hubbardston, incurred in pursuing

to speak before Ly. His subject for the lism and Institution in the steamer Asis,

his port on Wednes nd DANIEL RICKET. cts to be absent one and who, as a tried, will no doubt meet and. We wish him rn.

is designated by iren LLIE HOLLEY.

your readers of my ade to bear the date

RESOLUTIONS OF THE WORCESTER BAP. TIST ASSOCIATION.

TIST ASSOCIATION.

Thereas, The administration of the American Tract flereas, The administration of the American Tract left at New York has refused, and still refuses, to fix the teachings of the Gospel to the moral duties of grow out of slavery, and to the moral evils of it is known to promote; and the teaching the Executive Committee of the older orderess, the Executive Committee of the Boston, existion, the American Tract Society at Boston, existion, the American Tract Society at Boston, existence where the subsequence of the subsequenc d sixery public morals and the evangelization of d with public morals and the evangelization of mid, and invite from earnest, able and discreet in every part of the country such productions of mercry part of the country such productions of own, and such selections from the writings of and and other topics proper to be treated sporiety, as shall enable them fully and is Society, as shall the society of the pression of the age; therefore, and of the age; therefore, olved. That we cordially sympathize in the above dived. That we cordially sympathize in the above. olved, That we cordially sympathize in the above of the Executive Committee of the Tract Society

Resolved. That we carnessiy commend the Tract city at Boston to the churches forming this body, worthy their confidence and support. Resolved, That we recommend to the churches to

immediate, regular, and liberal contributions to hore Society, in order both to advance through the conversion of the world, and to express or sympathy with its present position.

THE UTICA CONVENTION. Will Mr. Greeley please put the following on rec

UTICA, Sept. 17, 1858. Andrew Jackson Davis presented a series of resolusive of the results at which the Conven-

Resolved. That the primary cause of evil is referaparentage, by which we receive both body and

tesolved. That eril, in its last analysis, is igno-ce: an organic fact incident to human existence. lesolved. That the monogamic marriage is a di-relation springing from a universal and immuta-law of Nature's God; and that the evils and sufmarried are referable not experienced by the ignorance, and therefore law, but to man's ignorance, and therefore the sacred relations which grow out of it. Resolved, That sin results from evil, evil from ercolved, I has an exact and that ignorance is the estate of an immortal being whose individuality evently to be swayed and regulated by the laws isociation, Progression and Development.

And the following also:
Mr. Giles B. Stebbins, of Rochester, offered the wing resolution, which was unanimously adopt-

Resolved, That this Convention become an Annual Resolved, that this convenient decome an Anthum universary of all who seek wisdom to 'overcome ell with good;' and that the time, place and ar-ingularity for the next meeting be left to a Commit-Dr. Ira S. Hitchcock, of Oneida,

And oblige, yours, very fraternally, ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS.

BROWNLOW THE BRAWLER. Brownlow, the Tensee fighting purson, who has been holding a pub-discussion in Philadelphia with Rev. Mr. Pryne, said to be on his way hither. The New York of his proposed visit :-

This Boanerges of slavery is now on his way to le intends, from the Common, to challege ous Abolitionists of that city to a wordy trattorus Abonitomists of that city to a wordy wife of him, but if he does get into the hands of y genuine, "well posted" and sharp Yankee Abo-mist, Heaven have mercy upon him! The phrase "chawing up" is, we think, a Western one; but ugh Mr. Brownlow may remember many innees of that diminuenda process, may have witness-many, and may have taken part in many, the asking which he will receive in Boston will make previous experiences appear to him tame and insig-

Rownlow is, we think, honest in his fanaticism is a singular compound of insanity, vanity and blackguardism, as little likely to convince any argument, as he is to be convinced of any We don't know whether any body in Boston end to hold a discussion with the fellow we should like to see him for a few minutes in the is of Wendell Phillips; he would get such and and rhetorical basting as would take the contout of him at a lively rate. Such a discussion ald do nobody harm, and might do Brownlow g od. may be sure of receiving civil treatment in Bos-provided he keeps within the bounds of legal pro-est; to ask him to observe the rules of gentleman-conduct would be absurd—he cannot do that.—

SED CASE OF KIDNAPPING. We learn from Augustine, Florida, 10th inst., that on Saturday, a September, a boy about fourteen or lifteen years age was brought to that city, and offered for sale, the boy claims to be white and free. Some boys of e same age, with whom he had become acquainted, city. The boy was taken to Judge Humphreys, e of the Probate Court, who examined him; but aving authority to issue a writ of habeas corpus, two emen made immediate application to Judge B.
utnam, Judge of the Circuit Court for the Eastern riet of Florida, who immediately granted the writ, buy states that summer before last he was playing he wharf in Charleston, and the engineer of a aboat called him on board to give him a biscuit. self in Savannah, where he was put in charge of a ro traier, who sold him, and he subsequently pass-shrough seven or eight different hands until he was ught to St. Augustine. He says his name is John his father's name is Philip Ardell, a tailor by , and lives or did live in a brick house, between hurch and Staten streets, in Queen street. He fur-er says that he has a brother named Charles, who orked with a baker, a Mr. Claussen, then in Church rest. He will be retained in the custody of the erif, until testimony can be procured from Charles-

A MIGHTY MEAN MAN. The St. Louis Democrat a colored family who were driven from their the Illinois shore during the late freshet, and sho were forced to take up a temporary residence in the Louis. Free negros are not allowed to live in dissouri without lice. so, and they had none. This reglect was discovered by a very enterprising lawyer, who at once procured the arrest of these drowned with transactions. trespasers, and caused them to pay over every they could scrape, on peril of going to jail—to be sped out or sold as slaves. Their fines being paid, they having made preparations to depart, they at themselves accidentally detained a few hours out their properties. beyond themselves accidentally detained a rew nours-beyond their prescribed days. Thereupon the limb of the law again caused their arrest, and had their sub-jected to fines as before. They finally escaped to Illi-nois. This is about the meanest act, even for a lawyer, that we have chronicled in a long time.

Lines Prices. A few days ago, in Newbern, orth Carolina, five likely negroes brought \$6000 at ivate sale, being an average of \$1200, cash transaction. In Spottsylvania county, Va., last week, a sale starts were made at the following extraordingry. a sponsylvania county, va., hast week, a saw of sares were made at the following extraordinary pieces: A boy twelve years old, for \$1020; a boy three years old, for \$1000; a boy seven years old, for \$525; a boy eight years old, for \$380; two others, seven and eight years old, for \$380; two others, nan about farty-five years old, and one child, for \$1853; a man sixty years old, for \$480-\$6955.

PERATE RESISTANCE OF A BODY OF SLAVES. At Janeiro on the 15th July, there was an insurrec-of slaves on a small scale, which at one time

Antonio Ferrari Guilaraco having determined his slaves, they resisted, when he ordered them punished. Thereupon they took possession of ouse, and barricading the doors, ascended to the whomes the control of the whomes the control of the whomes the control of t

whence they assailed the people in the streets tiles, bricks and pieces of furniture.

e slaves resisted all overtures to surrender, until mg military force was brought to the spot.

e soldiers blew open the doors of the house with owder, and charged the slaves at the point of the left, but the negroes resisted to the left and proposed to the left. et, but the negroes resisted to the last, and were mly captured after a desperate battle. There were everal persons severely injured on both sides.

Don't WANT THEM. The Methodist Episcopal Church in and about Xenia have petitioned to the Claimant Conference against the location among them of the Wilberforce University. We have not seen that action the Conference has taken on the subject. The Wilberforce University is a school exclusively for colored persons, established by THE METHODISTS.

WILL KANSAS BE ADMITTED? That the Buchanan party intend to resist the admission of Kansas as a free State is perfectly evident already. The Richmond South, in an article on the Kansas question, houses having been burned.

Hear what Mr. Benham, a South Carolina orator, missing, and as a large number of bodies dressed in Brazilian uniform had been seen floating near the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, it was believed that she

than the rejection of a slave State.'

Hon. William W. Boyce, member of Congress from South Carolina. in a speech he delivered lately at Yorkville, S. C., said:

'Kansas has voted upon this land proposition, and refuse to account the terms offered, and therefore refuse to account the terms of fired, and therefore refuse to account the terms of fired, and therefore refuse to account the terms of fired and therefore refuse to account the terms of fired and therefore refuse to account the terms of the fired to account the fired to account the terms of the fired to account the fired to accou

Kansas has voted upon this land proposition, and refuses to accept the terms offered, and therefore remains out of the Union. This conclusively establishes the fact that Kansas is ultra anti-slavery. This being the case, the best thing for us is for her to stay out of the Union. Her coming in would only give an accession of strength to our enemies. If she should stay out forever, all the better.

coming first might our enemies. If she should stay out foreer, all the better.'

It for the contemporary Movement for the Colored Proplet. Equation to the Niger Rieses, Mr. W. H. Day, President, co-operating with an organization in Wisconsin, have concluded to accept the openings just now appearing for the probable benefit of Africa, and of the clored people enemaly, by commissioning an exploring party to the valley of the Niger. The colored people peare now reached a point of advancement which enables them to send men of their own. Of Delany of Chatham is the Commissioner, to be assisted exploit the enables them to send men of their own.

Delany of Chatham is the Commissioner, to be assisted to the content of Philadelphia.

Mixed Blood. In the Richmond, Va., Mayor's Court last week, a light mulatto boy named Ferguson was put on trail for an agravated assault upon a full blooded agero named Cooper. The wintess against the accused being all black, his counsed objected to the control papers showing that his clause the accused being all black, his counsed objected to the control papers showing that his clause the accused to be anorgy, and hense negro evidence against Ferguson. Some party of the week, a light mulatto boy named Ferguson was put on trail for an aggravated assault upon a full blooded agero named Cooper. The wintess against the accused being all black, his counsed objected to the control papers showing that his clause of the country of the season of the control papers showing that his clause of the country of the season of the country of the season of the country of the season of the papers showing that his clause of the propers of th

that he ceased to be a negro, and hence negro evidence against him ought to be ruled out as inadmissable. The Mayor, after duly weighing the objection, decidthat colored persons are eligible witnesses against colored persons, and that the prisoner not being a white man nor even an Indian, was consequently classed under the heading of a colored person. The evidence was therefore admitted, and the light mulatto was convicted.

A powder magazine, containing 200,000 pounds

made the following confession in a speech :-

Democrats of the Jefferson school, and profess to support the names and cherish the principles of these men, and at the same time accuse them of setting 'evil examples.' Oh, shame! where is thy blush?

New York, Sept. 20. Gen. William Walker went out yesterday in the Star of the West, accompanied by Col. Von Natzmer, a distinguished fillibuster. The Revald states that they were bound to Nicaragua, but will remain at Panama for the present to mature their plans for another foray on that country. Cannon,

The Care of the Ecro. The crew of the slave brig Echo were examined before U. S. Commissioner Gilchrist, at Charleston. S. C., on Thursday, when the testimony of Lieuts. J. M. Bradford and C. C. Carpenter, and two sailors of the prize crew, was taken. Their evidence was corroborative of that of Lieut. Massit, given in this city. The trial of the accused slavers will take place at Columbia. S. C., on the south Monday of November, before Hon. James M. Wayne, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the U. S. District Court at Charleston, on Wednesday, application was made for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of the Africans brought over in the Egho, and now in the custody of the U. S. Marshal, who are alleged to be held without their consent, and wish to have the legality of such custody examined into, &c. The Court took time to consider the application.—
Boston Bee.

The Nedrobes of the Echo case, expresses the opinion that it is very soolish to return the negroes to Africa, but that the law is imperative. It hints that it would be just to put those unfortunates at work in the cost on-selds of South Carolina—of course, as slaves. Does the Union reflect the President and the Cabinet in this matter? If so, are we to believe that the Administration favors the reopening of the slave trade? So the Union reflect the President and the Cabinet in this matter? If so, are we to believe that the Administration favors the reopening of the slave trade? So the Union article is interpreted by intelligent fire caters at the hotels. No wonder Mr. Pryor, of the South, is satisfied with such an administration, and gives the cold shoulder to his old disunion comrades.—Wash. corr. N. Y. Times.

The Slaver Echo. The case of Capt. Townsend, of the slaver Echo, which was assigned for a hearing on Tuesday, before Commissioner Loring, has been again postponed until Saturday, on account of the absence of the witnesses for the United States, and of C. R. Train, Esq., one of the counsel for Capt. Townsend.

Charles Summer. The Daily Advertiser has a

ment, he was to return to Paris, when the fire was again to be applied. It is too early as yet to say what may be the result. If pain and suffering, borne with heroic endurance, would ensure health, he certainly would have it. Meanwhile, we are grieved to learn that one result of the active surgical treatment he has undergone has been the development of neuralgic pains in the chest, which have added to the discomforts of his long martyrdom.'

St. Lonis, Sept. 18th.—Shocking Railroad Accident.—A train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railway met with a serious accident at Platte River Bridge, ten miles east of St. Joseph's, on the morning of the "Sth, by which two laborers were drowned, George Thompson the engineer, and two firemen badly injured, and two or three passengers slightly hurt. The bridge is supposed to have been fired by an incendiary, and was so much burned below, that when the locomotive reached it, the entire structure fell, precipitating the whole train into the river. motive reached it, the entire struct ing the whole train into the river.

which appeared on the 27th, says:—

We have gained at least a respite, in which, with proper effort, we might yet establish slavery in Kanans.

Miss Annie Law, of Tennessee, has accepted a Professorship in the Masonic Female College, at Lumpkin, Georgia.

as.'

That is, by keeping her out of the Union, the South New York Central College at McGrawville.

"The Lecompton Constitution has been defeated.

The question now presents itself, will the 92,000 population restriction be respected? I did not support the measure, but I will join heartily with those who did in averaging a convoluence with its recognition.

dy and Reynolds to deliver her up for \$300 to the creditors of the estate of her former master.

of powder, exploded in Astrakan, on the Caspian Sea. Half of the town is destroyed, and half the inhabi-tants killed.

All the opposition measures of which the South has complained in the last thirty years, SHE HER-SELF INAUGURATED. WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON, IN THE MATTER OF SLAVERY, SET THE EVIL EXAMPLE.

Washington and Jefferson set the evil example '!!

And yet the men who say this, claim that they are Democrats of the Jefferson school, and profess to support the names and cherish the ripiciples of these men.

Destructive Fire .- A despatch from St. John's,

bean of a Weathly Citizen.—We record to-day the death of one of our leading citizens, William W. Swain, Esq. He has been familiarly known as 'Gov. Swain,' from being one of the principal proprietors of Naushon Island. The funeral will take place on Wednesday, and the body will be taken to Naushon for burial.—Now Redford Structure.

cident at the Sauquoit Bridge, the forward car went down; in the Erie Railroad accident, the rear car went off the embankment; and at the accident on the Housatonic Railroad, the middle car was entirely de-

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION-ANNIVERSARY

The undersigned, who have for so many years done what they could to promote the Anti-Slavery Cause, financially and otherwise, through the medium of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, will, as usual, hold their (twenty-fifth) anniversary at the close of the year, with the same purpose of still further strengthening the beneficial influences of that Society, moral, religious and political, for the extinction of slavery.

were understood, we could not, with the slightest hope of success, ask of the public, whose affair it is no less than our own, direct contributions of money. We, therefore, devised an Annual Bazaar for the sale of contributions of articles, and it afforded an oppor-tunity of great usefulness, both financial and social, to the Cause.

But the changed state of the public mind now sug-

But the changed state of the public mind now suggests greater directness in the method and increase in the usefulness of this anniversary; and we propose, this year, to give our usual sums and take up our accustomed collections by direct cash subscription; and we entreat the friends, both at home and abroad, who have been wont to co-operate with us, to do the same, nothing doubting the result will much exceed the sum (\$3000) raised last year.

To our Southern friends we present this prospect with increased hope of their co-operation in consequence; for, as none better than they know what slavery and the daily increasing risks of its tenure are, so none have a deeper concern in seeking the most effectual means of putting an end to this common sin and suffering of our native land.

The money we have annually raised has been hith-

The money we have annually raised has been hith-

erto employed to sustain the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, the organ of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY; but, following the recent indication of the Executive Committee in making individual efforts to place that paper on a self-supporting subscription ba-sis, we shall enable them to devote the result of our joint financial effort to sustain eloquent and faithful lecturers, now so much needed, in far greater num-bers than ever before.

by this plan, we may accomplish double the amount of service to our cause, and thus furnish its friends and our own with a two-fold motive to continue and increase their contributions.

stimulate a prudent generosity by description of all the means that go to change the mind and the heart the means that go to change the mind and the heart of a great nation on the central question of its policy, or to kindle a sublime one by commendation of a cause identified with every thought that is ennobling and holy, with every hope that is august and magni-ficent, with every memory that is precious and saint-ed, with every idea that is consoling and beautiful, with every effort that is enlightening and beautiful,

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, MARY MAY, LOUISA LORING, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, SUSAN C. CABOT, LYDIA D. PARKER, ELIZA F. EDDY, ABBY FRANCIS, SARAH RUSSELL MAY, ANNA SHAW GREENE.

HANNAR RICE. OLIVE LOVELAND. OLIVE LOVELAND,
MARY O. HIGGINSON,
MARIAH L. FIRTH,
SARAH R. MAY,
MARY S. McFARLAND,
SOPHIA S. McFARLAND, Lydia B. Denny, Clappville, Emma W. Wyman, Boston, Mary E. Hodges, Dorchester, Frances H. Drake, Leominster. POLLY D. BRADISH, Upton, KATHERINE E. FARNUM, Waterford, MARIA P. FAIRBANKS, Millville, NANCY B. HILL. Blackstone, ABRY B. HUSSEY, Lancaster, LOUISA F. HALE, Upton. SUSAN B. EVERETT,
MARY ANN GRIFFIN,
ELIZA HOWE,
CAROLINE WAIT, Hubbardston.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Donations. Friends in Portsmouth, N. H., by Mrs. Sarah I. Nowell. \$18 0

Justin Smith, East Randolph, \$10 00
H. M. Smith, do. Collection by Finance Committee, at W.
Randolph Convention, 25 00
at Montpelier, 6 67
W. H. H. Claflin, Northfield, 1 50
Collection at West Brookfield meeting-house, 12 09
at Toosham, 6 6 65 house, at Topsham, Ebenezer Woods, Passumpsic, Collection at St. Johnsbury, at McIndoes Falls, at Bradford,

Collections for the Tract Fund in Vermont, by Miss Caroline F. Putnam.

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

FRATERNITY LECTURES. The Lecture Committee of the Fraternity of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society respectfully inform the public, that they propose preting a course of

THIRTEEN POPULAR LECTURES, On Tuesday Evenings,

of the ensuing season, at the Tremont Temple, agree ably to the following programme:— POEM, by FRANK B. SANBORN, Esq., on 'The

To be followed by a LECTURE, by Rev. THEODORE PARKER, OF Franklin. The course will continue weekly, as follows :-

Oct. 12—Rev. STARR KING, on 'Light and Insight. Oct. 19—G. WM. CURTIS, Esq.; 'Fair Play for Women.'
Oct. 26—Rev. Thos. W. Higginson; 'Physical Training for Americans.'

Nov. 2—Rev. Theodorse Pakker; 'Washington.'

Nov. 9—Hon. John P. Hale.

Nov. 16-Mrs. ELIZABETH C. STANTON; 'The Citi-Nov. 23—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher (probably.) Nov. 30—Rev. Theodore Parker; 'Adams.' Dec. 7—Ralph Waldo Emerson; 'Fate.' Dec. 14—Bayard Taylor, Esq.; 'Life Abroad.' Dec. 21—Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D.; 'Genius of

Discovery.'
Dec. 28—Rev. Theodore Parker; 'Jefferson.' HERR VAAS will preside at the Organ.

Tickets for the Course, (admitting a gentleman and lady,) \$2; for a single admission, (one person,) 25 cents. No more tickets will be issued than will allow the holders comfortable seats. To be procured at the principal Bookstores, and at the office of the

Doors will be opened at 7 o'clock; the Lecture to commence at half-past 7 o'clock. OHIO YEARLY MEETING OF THE FRIENDS

OF HUMAN PROGRESS.

The next Yearly Meeting of the Friends of Human Progress will be held at Fairmount, four miles South of Alliance, Ohio, commencing Saturday, the 2d of October, 1858, at 11 o'cleek, and will probably continue three days.

It is expected the increasing interest heretofore manifested to over a position of the same of the continue. manifested at our annual meetings will still continue All persons, without regard to creed, condition color or sex, are invited to participate in the discus-sion of all subjects connected with the progressive unfoldment and consequent happiness of man.

JOSEPHINE S. GRIFFING, MARY GRIFFITH, RACHEL WHINERY, ISAAC TRESCOTT, ESTHER HARRIS, SAMUEL MYERS,

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE. The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society will be held in SALEM, Colum-biana Co., Ohio, commencing on Saturday, October 16, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing probably

three days.

The mighty efforts put forth by the South to sus tain its pet institution—the subserviency of Northern politicians, who meanly obey the behests of their masters—the cowardice and the truckling policy of the great mass of those who claim to be the opponent zations to preach peace, when there should be no peace, and cannot be, except to curse our nation; these, all these demand of the true friends of freedom that they, at least, shall continue the same of the continue to the same of the continue tends of the continue

dom that they, at least, shan commute to be "latental among the faithless found."

Come up, then, to the help of the slave against his oppressor—he asks your presence, your counsel, your pecuniary aid. Let this annual gathering of the friends of freedom be such as will give a new imperior of the friends of freedom be such as will give a new imperior.

friends of freedom be such as will give a new impetus to the cause of freedom. Let it be a demonstration of the power of Truth and Justice, of the existence of an Abolitionism which is without concealment—bold, and without compromise—faithful.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON—the pioneer of the
cause—has promised to be present at the meeting,
and other friends from the East, whose names may be
hereafter announced, will probably be in attendance.

BENJ S. JONES. Rev. Sec. BENJ. S. JONES, Rec. Sec.

WORCESTER NORTH A. S. SOCIETY .-The Quarterly Meeting of the Worcester (North) A. S. Society will be held at Hubbardston, on Sunday, PARKER PILISBURY, C. L. REMOND, and E. H. HEY-

Slavery at WESTMINSTER, on Sunday next, Sept. 26th; and at BARRE, on Sunday, Oct. 3d.

SALLIE HOLLEY, Agent of the American A. S. Society, will lecture as follows:Loweli, Vt. Sept. 26. Irasburg, "Barton, "Glover, "Greensborg, V 1 28. Oct. 3. Greensboro', Vt., E. Hardwick, "

LADIES' PHYSIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. In compliance with a generally expressed desire, Dr. SYM:NGTON BROWN has been engaged to give Four Conversational Lectures on the Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System, with practical applica-tions; illustrated by Models, Dissections, &c. They will be delivered in Mercantile Hall, Summer street, commencing on Wednesday, Sept. 22, at 3½ o'clock.

SLAVE.—A young man, who was severely wounded when escaping from slavery, and has now nearly recovered, wants a place in a family or hotel to wait and tend, or to take the care of horses, being used to driving coach or team. He is of good disposition, ready and willing to do any thing in his power, and anxious

Apply to R. F. WALLCUT, 21 Cornhill, or by letter to FRANCIS JACKSON, Boston, for more par-

DIED-In Sumner, (Kansas,) ARTHUR, infant son of Rev. Daniel Foster, (formerly of Massachusetts,) aged fourteen months. 'Alone unto our Father's will

NEW ENGLAND

One thought hath reconciled; That He whose love exceedeth ours, Hath taken home His child.'

\$102 95 FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE. THE Tenth Annual Term will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 1858, and continue seventeen weeks. Professors: Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; John K. Palmer, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Chemistry; Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery; Stephen Tracy, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene, and Medical Jurisprudence; Mary R. Jenks, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. Fees, §5 for each of the six Tickets. Free tuition for Students in Massachusetts, from State Scholarships. SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., See'y., SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., See y., 1858. sep. 17.—3w.

Furniture and Feather Store.

G. M. ROGERS HAS on hand a good assortment of New and Sec-ond-Hand Furniture, Feather-Beds, Mattresses, and almost every article used in keeping house, which he offers at low prices, for eash, at 21 SALEM STREET, UP STAIRS.

IT IS NOT A DYE! MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S

HAIR RESTORER WORLD'S Hair Dressing.

THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE A EUROPEAN REPUTATION!!

THE Restorer, used with the Zylobalsamum or Dressing, cures diseases of the hair or scalp, and RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR!

The Zylobalsamum or Dressing alone is the best hair dressing extant for young or old.

We take pleasure in presenting the following undeniable proofs that these are the best preparations either in Europe or America. They contain no deleterious ingredients—do not soil or stain anything. GREAT BRITAIN.

REV. W. B. THORNELO, Prescot, Lancashire, says- 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are perfect marvels. After using them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye.'

REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Missionary to Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, N. Y. The climate having seriously affected her hair and scalp says, 'I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. I have tried various other remedies for my hair, but never anything that so materially and permanently benefitted me, as has Mrs. S. A. Al-

J. H. EATON, Pres. Union Univ., Tenn. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum but very irregularly, but, notwithstanding, its influence was distinctly visible. The falling off of hair ceased, and my locks, which

were quite gray, restored to their original black' REV. H. V. DEGAN, Ed. ' Guide to Holiness,' Boston, Mass. 'That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promotes the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced, we now have the evidence of our own eyes.'

REV. J. A. H. CORNELL, Cor. Sec. B'd Educ'n N. Y. City. 'I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorative and Zylobalsamum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to its natural glossy and beautiful black."

REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, Ed. ' Chr. Adv.,' Buffalo, N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are the best hair preparations I have ever known. They have restored my hair to its original

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, N. Y. 'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and also to acknowledge its curing my gray ness and baldness." REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bap. Penn. Pub. So.

'We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.' REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H. 'Please inform Mrs. — where Mrs. S. A. Al-len's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum can be had in Boston. You may say in my name that I know

they are what they purport to be.' REV. MOSES THACHER (60 years of age,) Pitcher, N. Y. 'Since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer and Zylobalsamum, my hair ceases to fall, and is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied

REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. 'My hair has greatly thickened. The same is true of another of my family, whose head we thought would become almost bare. Her hair has handsomely thickened, and has a handsome appearance since using Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass. 'The ef-

feet of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has been to change the 'crown of glory' belonging to old men, to the original hue of youth. The same is true of others of my acquaintance.' REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Ed. ' South Baptist,' &c., Charles

by new and better hair forming, by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa-REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N. Y. 'I cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I

ton, S. C. 'The white hair is becoming obviated

have found superior to anything I ever used. REV. JOS. McKEE, N.Y. City. 'Recommends them. REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Dressing has no superior. It cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness, and always produces the softness, silkiness and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair.'

REV. C. M. KLINCK, Lewistown, Pa. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth.' REV. WM. PORTEUS, Stanwich, Ct. 'Mrs. S. A.

Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum

have met my most sanguine expectations in causing my hair to grow where it had failen.' REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y. 'I know of a great many who have had their hair restored by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Re-

REV. E. EVANS, Delhi, O. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. They have changed my hair to its natural color, and stopped its falling off.'

REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, Ct. 'We

storer and Zylobalsamum.'

think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.' We might quote from others of the numerous letters we have and are constantly receiving, but we deem the above sufficient to convince the most skeptical that we have at least the best preparations in the world for the hair of the young or old. We manufacture no other preparations. Occupying the large building, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, exclusively for office, salesroom and manufactory, we have no time or in-

clination to engage in other manufactures.

These are the only preparations exported in any We also would call attention to the fact that we have We also would call attention to the fact that we have always avoided all charlatanism. Our preparations are the highest priced, but the cheapest, because it lasts longer, and does more good: the expense, in the end, less than others. We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced. One bottle of Restorer will last nearly a year. \$1.50 per bottle. Balsam, 374 cents per bottle.

GENUINE wrappers, and in Black link to directions pasted on bottles. Restorer bottles are of dark purple glass, with the words, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, 355 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. The Balsam bottles are of green glass, with Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Balsam, 355 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. Circular around bettles conviciented. Nana on them. Circular around bottles copyrighted. None other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgery, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence.

Some dealers try to sell other preparations on which they make more profit, instead of these; insist on these. Sold by nearly every drug and fancy goods dealer. Address all letters for information to

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer Depot, NO. 355 BROOME STREET, N. Y.

CHARLES SUMNER. The Daily Advertiser has a complete reply to some very false and unjust strictures upon Charles Sumner's illness, recently published in the Charleston Courier. It furnishes the following information respecting the movements of the absent Strictures are on exhibition, 6,000 people visited the crounds on These stricts, the first day, and 10,000 on

on the absent of the summer, at the last accounts, was on his way to Aix in Savoy, where douches and ice were to be applied to the spine. After a few weeks of this treatment, he was to return to Paris, when the fire was again to be applied.

hopes yet to devise some means of making her a slave

did in exacting a compliance with its provisions. Presses at the North, and the Black Republicans every where, are taking the ground that the Act must be repealed, and that Kansas must be admitted next winter, under some properly prepared Constitution, even without the 92,000 federal population. It would be an indignity to the South, little less in magnitude than the rejection of a slave State.'

A HUMILIATING CONFESSION. A Southern Senator

plans for another foray on that country. Cannon, small arms and ammunition, it is said, were sent out in a small canal steamer which left this city a few days ago. Men and material also went out in the Hermann steamer, which sailed a few weeks since for the Pacific.

Destructive Fire.—A despatch from St. John's, Newfoundland, says that twenty-five houses were destroyed by fire in that city on the night of the 17th inst. One man perished in the flames.

Death of a Wealthy Citizen.—We record to-day the death of one of our leading citizens, William W.

DEATH OF ESENEZER FRANCIS, Esq. Ebenezer Francis, Esq., the well known millionaire, died at his residence in Pemberton square at half-past six o'clock this morning. His age was eighty-three years.

His wealth is variously estimated at from \$3,500,000 to \$4,000,000. He had on deposit in the banks of Boston at the time of his death about \$2,300,000, not having renewed any paper for several months past. He was also a large owners for the property of the banks of the death about \$2,300,000, not having renewed any paper for several months past. having renewed any paper for several months past. He was also a large owner of bank stock, mort-gages, &c.—Boston Traveller, Tuesday evening.

LIBERALITY WORTHY OF EMULATION. Yesterday afternoon, Messrs. Charles F. Hovey & Co. (at whose house in Summer street a very slight fire occurred on Monday afternoon, without damaging a dollar's worth of their extensive stock.) sent a check for \$100 to Chief Engineer Bird, in acknowledgment for the promptitude with which the Fire Department were on hand at the alarm, and requesting that the sum be placed as a contribution to the fund of the Charitable Association of the Boston Fire Department.—

Boston Journal, Wednesday morning.

Went off the embankment; and at the accident on the Honostonic Railroad, the middle car was entirely destroyed.

**To A lady in the cabin, on board the Steamer Superior, from Louisville to Cincinnati, recently, gave bering to twink to twins, and before the interest which the occurrence excited had abated, a German woman on the deek gave birth to twins, and the product of the Engineer Strain from the Pine Bluff (Arkansas) Independent, that the gentleman just elected to the Legislature of that State from Calhoun county, died the day after election. It was said he was in the habit of

At the beginning, before the principles of the Cause

By this plan, we may accomplish double the amoun

No words from us at this late day are needed to

with every effort that is enlightening and beneficent, with every association that history, or poetry, or patriotism, or philanthropy, or Christianity, or life or death, have sanctified and blessed.

We cordially and respectfully invite the members and friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society, the world over, to meet with us at the close of the year, (time and place named hereafter,) to receive our subscriptions, our good wishes, and our thanks, and to unite with us on an occasion which, as the end of one quarter of a century of labors and the beginning of another, will be of no ordinary commemorative inof another, will be of no ordinary commemorative in-terest and prospective significance to THE Cause.

> ELIZA LEE FOLLEN,
> L. MARIA CHILD,
> HENRIETTA SARGENT,
> ANNE WARREN WESTON,
> MARY GRAY CHAPMAN,
> HELEN ELIZA GARRISON,
> SARAH SHAW RUSSELL,
> FRANCES MARY ROBBINS,
> CAROLINE WESTON,
> MARY WILLEY,
> SARAH BLAKE SHAW,
> SUSAN C. CABOT. SARAH RUSSELL MAY,
> ABBY KELLEY FOSTER,
> SARAH H. SOUTHWICK,
> EVELINA A. S. SMITH,
> ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL,
> AUGUSTA G. KING,
> ELIZABETH VON ARNIM,
> ANN SHAW, OBEENE MATTIE GRIFFITH, MARY ELIZABETH SARGENT,

August 20, 1858.

By Samuel May, Jr., for receipts in Vermont.

3 36-84 95

Fre	om	9	persons	in	Woodstock,	\$1	65
	•	14	44		Randolph,	1	69
		2	- 68		Williamstown,	0	20
	•	9	- 44		Northfield,	2	08
		3	**		East Montpelier,	0	42
		8	**		Barre,	2	53
		5	**		Washington,	1	45
		6	**		East Orange,	0	96
	•	13	- 44		Groton,	1	50
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EVERY I

For the Liberator THE COSTLY CHURCH. BY P. BENJAMIN GAGE.

We are led to feel the sad blight of this insane ri valve of costly sites and costly houses, built to His name who commanded that His Gospel should be preached to the poor. Many of these houses and so-cieties are deeply in debt, and the unpaid incumbrance is more than the original sum should have been that the house cost .- Boston Journal.

I sat at my window one Sabbath morn. And mused with a brow overshadowed with care. While watching the hurried crowd in the street To the holy church of our God repair; For the noisy, clanging, clamorous bell Was loudly calling them in to prayer,

'Tis a costly church, 'tis a popular church, Though many churches will with this compare; They've a splendid organ, whose 'thunder tones Will almost uproot your very hair; They've a splendid choir, whose wonderful skill

Extends far into the regions of 'rare.' They have costly carpets upon the aisles, And many a carved and curious chair :

You would think the wealth of the Indian lands Was freely scattered and lavished there; You would think it a castle in some old world Where the fairies were going to hold a fair Then I questioned myself in a quiet way: Why, why do the crowd to the church repair

To offer an honest and humble prayer? Do they go because 'tis the fashion to go Or for what and why do the crowd go there Do they go because 'tis a popular place, And popular modern preaching is there? Do they go to perfect themselves in grace, Or show the gaudy dresses they wear?

Do they go to worship the living God,

Do they go to be humble, or go to be proud? Or to help the poor his burdens bear What's the need of so costly a church as this. While the heathen are perishing everywhere? While the ministers beg of us every week, And get a few coppers ' to send off there,' For the sake of that Savier, who, while on earth,

Had never to lay His head the where? Do you think the mighty and infinite God Will be proud of your temple, the' costly and ran Say, how will a structure so puny as this With His temple, the Universe, ever compare His music, the rolling of numberless spheres, Whose dome, the unlimited regions of air?

What need of an organ, whose brazen voice The holy stillness away will scare? That holy stillness, whose presence gives The most impressiveness to prayer? That holy stillness, that truest tells That Sincerity humbly worships there

What need of a noisy, clamorous bell? Have ye for religion so little care That ye would forget when the Sabbath has co And fail to go meekly and humbly there To hear what the minister's written to read-To pray when the moment has come for prayer

In a stable our infinite Savior was born, In a manger they laid him, so young and so fair; You'd be shocked at such barbarous examples to-day, Such humility now is exceedingly rare. How straight is the modern road leading to heaven! How broad! There's no cross for the Christian to

Take the pomp and pride from your church to-day, There were none to enter and worship there; The grass would spring up in the crumbling door, Would flourish and blossom, and seeds would bear And the iron tongue of that clamorous bell No more would startle the Sabbath air

I witness the flashing of costly silks, The shining of broadcloths rich and rare: The rich in their carriages roll along, And gaily they dash across the square They enter the door of that mighty church. But never a beggar entered there.

If the beggar should come and stand at your door, And beg to go in and your worship share. You would spurn him away from that holy place, And laugh that such folly he ever should dare: For the beggar is poor and covered with rags, And Christ for the beggar had never a care

And now I remember a little remark That was made one day just after prayer. A remark by a worthy Christian lady, Delivered with a very self-satisfied air, That 'a calico dress had never vet Disgraced our church by entering there.'

But methinks if Christ's doctrines are good and true, And a heaven exists where the good shall repair, That the Christian who scorns through the door of that church

A 'ninepenny calico' dress to wear, Shall never enter that golden gate, Where the living and loving angels are!

A PARODY.

The Religion of the South delineated, by a Methodist Clergyman.

Come, saints and sinners, hear me tell How pious priests whip Jack and Nell, And women buy, and children sell, And preach all sinners down to hell. And sing of heavenly union.

They'll bleat and bas, dona, like goats, Gorge down black sheep, and strain at motes, Array their backs in fine black coats. Then seize their negroes by their throats, And choke for heavenly union.

They'll church you if you sip a dram, And damn you if you steal a lamb; Yet rob old Tony, Doll and Sam Of human rights, and bread and ham; Kidnappers' heavenly union.

They'll loudly talk of Christ's reward, Then bind his image with a cord, And scold, and swing the lash abhorred And sell their brother in the Lord

To handcuffed heavenly union. They'll read and sing a sacred song, And make a prayer both loud and long. And teach the right, and do the wrong, Hailing the brother, sister throng

With words of heavenly union We wonder how such saints can sing. Or praise the Lord upon the wing, ho roar and scold, and whip and sting, And to their slaves and mammon cling,

In guilty conscience union. They'll raise tobacco, corn and rye, And drive, and thieve, and cheat, and lie And lay up treasures in the sky By making switch and cowskin fly,

In hope of heavenly union. They'll crack old Tony on the skull And preach and roar like Bashan bull. Or braying ass, of mischief full, Then seize old Jacob by the wool. And pull for heavenly union.

A roaring, ranting, sleek man-thief, Who lived on mutton, veal and beef, Yet never would afford relief, To needy, sable sons of grief, Was big with her ily union.

'Love not the world,' the preacher said, And winked his eye, and shook his head; He seized on Tom, and Dick, and Ned, Cut short their meat, and clothes, and bread, Yet still loved heavenly union

Another preacher, whining, spoke Of One whose heart for sinners broke: He tied old Nanny to an oak, And drew the blood at every stroke, And prayed for heavenly union. Two others oped their iron jaws,

They kept up heavenly union. All good from Jack another takes, And entertains their flirts and rakes, Who dress as sleek as gloss; snakes, And cram their mouths with sweetened cakes: And this goes down for union.

And waved their children-stealing paws;

There sat their children in gewgaws;

By stinting negroes' backs and maws,

The Liberator.

REPLY TO A LETTER OF REMON-STRANCE, FROM A TRINITARIAN.

Boston, Sept. 2d, 1858.

I have been inexpressibly interested and gratified by the perusal of your letter. You never committed a greater error than to suppose that I could either sneer, or feel in the remotest degree like sneering, at such a narrative as you have given of yourself. My feeling has ever been that which you express- 'The views of any honest and earnest man, on a subject of such deep practical importance as religion, are always to be regarded with respect and interest."

Moreover, of all the topics mentioned in your letter, least of all should I be disposed to sneer at the two in regard to which you seem to apprehend such a manifestation,-the expression of an affectionate regard for the Bible, and of a sense of delight in, and support from, a constant, intimate and tender communion with Christ. You have seen me, hitherto, only on the accusative or protestant side; and you annot know, until I tell you, that I am person and experimentally acquainted with this state of heart and mind. I have not only spent years in the hearty reception of the ideas and emotions you express, actively cultivating them, and deriving intense enjoy ment, consolation and support from them, but I look back to that period as the second best part of my life; as equally good in spirit and purpose with my present life, only less intelligently directed. Good as those things were, I think God has shown me something better.

the intimacy and the tenderness of your communic with Christ, I habitually experience in communion with God. Alike when I retire at night and when I rise in the morning, when I sit in apparent security at teaches, I accept." home and when I am flying in a railroad car, and my welfare is of course included, and in which neither my being nor my welfare will be for a moment suspended. If He calls me hence, it will be because my welfare certainly forms a part. Is He not MY FATHER? Shall a mother forget her sucking child? Yea! she may forget! YET SHALL HE NOT FORGET ME! I rejoice in the consciousness that me; and remembering that that power, guided by perfect love, is also guided by perfect wisdom-knowing what are my necessities, and what constitutes my welfare, better than I can know them-my most frequent prayer is. Dear Father and Friend, help me

Without having the slightest feeling of desert or merit in the sight of God, and without feeling any particular sympathy for that much ridiculed phrase the dignity of human nature,'-I should be disposed to reverse the sentiment of the Psalmist, and say. When I consider the body, mind, soul, conscience and affections, when I consider the powers, capabilities and destiny of Thy creature, man, what are the sun, moon and stars, that thou art mindful of them I say, I should be disposed thus to reverse the Psalm. in comparison with the parlor, or the attic in comhas made the rational, immortal and progressive being, man, just as he wished to have him, he also ever IS love, who loves all his children, and who is ready since remaining just as God intended. The perfection to receive and bless even the prodigal as soon as he of God necessarily implies that the whole and every particular part of the career of man on earth should be just what God designed when he created the first lumniato

undervalue or disregard the Father.)

himself as a Christian, habitually cherishes these of New England.' You know certain good thing

Now neither of these persons consciously undervalues or depreciates God the Father. On the contrary, they think that in this manner they best show him honor and reverence. Ask Francisco, who prays so devoutly, in the intervals of his fruit-selling, under the walls of St. Peter's church in Rome, and he will cede with the Virgin Mary to intercede with her son Jesus to intercede with his father, God, that Francisco's sins may be pardoned. Now, the mind of poor fuse to oppose slavery, but prefer to uphold it. Francisco, and the mind of his sister Julietta, (who Again. The people of Park Street Church, in Bos comes one step nearer to God, directing her homage ton, think of it as you do of yours, that it is better and her petitions to the Blessed Virgin, and begging than the average.' It is the very head-quarters of her to intercede with Jesus, that he may intercede Orthodoxy, abounding in prayer-meetings, in conwith God, for her forgiveness,) have scarcely begun tributions to the Bible, Tract, Missionary and Sab to reflect upon themselves, or to have any power of bath School Societies. I had occasion to investigate spiritual discrimination. But you, who have never its character in regard to its treatment of the colored een misled by instruction in their peculiar supersti- people-the modern Samaritans. I send you the retions, and who have had the further advantage of a sult of this examination, (Liberator, June 5th, 1857,) careful intellectual training, you can see, that by an premising that I myself copied from the church reinevitable logical necessity, they have formed the ords the extracts there given. habit of looking at the direct object of their love and Again. The Rev. Baron Stow's Baptist church is worship as sweeter, tenderer, more gracious, more Rowe street, Boston, probably consider themselve loving, more disposed to pardon, than the great God and their minister 'better than the average.' Yet I

fidence in St. Francis or St. Mary than in God.

else more than in God the Father, (however unintentional and however venial.) this idea that He is heat approached, or that He prefers to be approached, by a Mediator, or a succession of mediators, rather than a very great mistake. Since that being whom I call God, and whom you call ' God the father.' is the father of us all, and is the very perfection of ove and tenderness, and is always present with each one of us-why should not each one of us (saint or sinner, and the sinner just as much as the saint) anproach Him directly, asking what he needs simply cause he needs it, and because one's Father is the natural and proper source of help? Why should a son, even a prodigal son, ask help of His Father through the mediation of another, or in the name of mother, or for the sake of another? The assumption that any such mediation is needful or desirable is depreciation of the paternal character; it is casting unworthy imputation upon God, and this by a logical necessity, however little it may be intended. I view it, the true way of honoring God, the true exercise of faith in God, is to take for granted that He desires and prefers our direct communication with Himself. Whoever assumes the contrary is bound to prove it.

Each one of us, then, may ask God directly, withut reference to any mediator, to help and bless him. Not that there is any doubt that God is already disposed to do this, but that each one may use the great privilege of putting himself into conscious cor nication with The Father; that each may fortify himself with the strength inherently belonging to the consciousness of having chosen to put himself on God's side; on the side of right against wrong, truth against error, righteousness against sin, in the world where God has placed him.

You are quite right in saving that it is a difficult thing to define the exact limitations of our disagreenent or concurrence with others. Yet no labor nore richly repaid than the attempt to do this, in relation to an affair so important as religion. If this attempt were oftener made, and more diligently persevered in, our community would be freed from many niserable superstitions which now disgrace and de prave it, and we should pay better obedience to Paul's wise precept - 'Prove all things; hold fast that which is good; '-and to that other wise injunction Be ready to render to every man that asketh a rea for the hope that is in you.' To know what we be lieve, and why we believe it, is part of the business which God has given to each one of us to do. Yet how few church members (and I specify them not because they are different from the rest of mankind in this respect, but because they claim to have adopted a definite belief) can give any better reason, or any other reason for their faith than that which the All that you express in regard to the constancy, Hindoo or the Mohammedan gives-namely, 'The religious teachers say so.'

Your letter says- The Bible is my authority. Any thing I am thoroughly satisfied it affirms or

Understanding that you mean that God has made may in a moment be dashed to pieces, I feel as if I the Bible authoritative, and that all Christians are were lying in the hollow of God's hand, with his bound so to regard it, I must ask-What reason is nd covering me safe from harm. What if I there for thinking thus? You are a lawyer, and unam dashed in pieces? What if the lightning-which derstand (what most men do not understand) the na-I formerly dreaded, but which I now love to look at—ture of evidence. What considerations are there to should strike me? This also, if it really comes, will authorize the assurance with which this matter is be MY Father's arrangement, part of a plan in which spoken of in the publications of the American Tract Society and the creeds of 'evangelical' churches, in cluding, I doubt not, that with which von are individually connected? I do not find such evidence in He wants me elsewhere, and for some reason of which the books that are popularly assumed to contain it. Such of their arguments as are sound do not pro the point; and with the statements that are true (in every one of those books which I have seen) are His presence, His power, never for a moment leave want good reasons, and sufficient reasons; and it is mixed others that are false, or sophistical, or both. just that I should require such, before yielding my assent to the proposition in question. Can you give them to me? Can you point me to a book which, to

Duty and honesty require me to sav thus much of not made by the Bible itself, that it is all infallibly inspired of God. But when you come from this propsition to the very different ground that the Bible tains treasures of wisdom and truth, that it includes the very best ideas respecting God, and man, and the relation between them, existing in the whole world at the times when the books of the Old, and that many of the statements and n ist's expression, did I not find a juster statement than these collections never have been and never can be ist's expression, did I not find a juster statement than either. There is no sense in disparaging the cellar in comparison with the parlor, or the attic in comparison with the parlor, or the attic in comparison with the parlor, or the attic in comparison with the parlor. parison with the best chamber. A well ordered men approach me with the preposterous claim that I house needs them all, and each contributes its share towards the common benefit. Just so, a perfect God has made the planets and stars just as he wished to that I must consider the being who threatens to tread have them, originally being, and ever since remaining, just as He intended; and the same perfect God them in his fury, to laugh at their calamity, and mock will return-I repel with indignation the blasphemous impiety; I stand up for God against his ca-

After describing to me certain praiseworthy characteristics Now, to take up the subject where I left it a page teristics of the two churches with which you have or two back, I feel in God, and express to Him, the been connected, you say-and, I doubt not, with persame confidence, affection, trust, which you feel in feet justice-they are probably better than the aver-Christ. I know that you regard Christ as God; age of the churches in the country.' But if a real nevertheless, recognizing God as combining, in some and thorough scrutiny into the character of these mysterious manner, the characters of Father and Son, churches should entirely justify the further favorable you cherish His manifestation as Son with special af- opinion you entertain of them-that they are true fection, cultivate trust in the Son, expect comfort and churches of Christ-they would prove themselves not support from the Son. (In saying this, I do not at merely better than the average, (which is no great all mean to imply that you consciously depreciate, commendation,) but very peculiar and remarkable churches; so thoroughly exceptional as to afford no Well, I find that another person, who also regards criterion whatever of the character of the churches feelings of love, tenderness and confidence in a superior power, but directs them especially towards the but if you have not taken a great many more good Virgin Mary. To her he confesses his sins, from her things for granted respecting even them, not scrutihe asks, and expects, help and blessings. Another cherishes precisely the same feelings and prefers the same requests to St. Joseph, or St. Francis, on whose jecture. I took the same things for granted, for the day he was born, and from whom he derives his same reason. When circumstances compelled me to go into the examination of evidence, treating the character of the churches as an open question, to be decided according to evidence. I found that, with the best intentions, I had taken altogether too much for

You have probably taken for granted, in the sam manner, the excellence of the American Bible Socie tell you, and with perfect sincerity, that he is a poor ty, and its innocence in regard to upholding slavery sinner, who feels unworthy to approach the great So did I. But I was compelled by circumstances to God in person; he therefore begs St. Francis to inter-(which I send you herewith, Liberator, May 14th, 1858,) will show you that its managers not only re

to whom the prayer is to come, through two or three have myself seen their printed pew-deeds, containing sion. You can see that, however a provision that no pew shall be sold except to a 're-

ing himself a minister of Christ, who refuses to call and misleading the public, and turning them aside Now, my idea is, that this confidence in some one any but respectable white sinners to repentance! from true Christianity, not less than if they taught Think of a successor of the Apostles claiming the Mohammedism or Mormonism, while their poor blind gift of healing, and inviting all respectable white lepers followers regard them as ministers of Christ. It to come and be healed!

> average specimens of New England churches in re- given us to do. gard to piety; and they make no objection to this pro-slavery position on the part of their ministers; Gerrit Smith before his Constituents, to test his nay! more; they desecrate the name of Christ by calling these men ministers of Christ. And the whole body of Northern clergy join in this desecration, and help towards that horrible depravation of DEAR GARRISON: mous error?

There are certain things, certain actions, certain persons, in this world, naturally fitted to inspire dis-gust and contempt in a well regulated mind. There gust and contempt in a well regulated mind. There
Ansieer.—I am opposed to all governmental schools.

Compulsory schools are absurd and oppressive. Govpositions of men in this world, so base and vile, that the direct expression of utter loathing and contempt religion. I would upset the system of government is at once the natural and the appropriate treatment schools entirely, if I could. Schools should be supof them. This is the very medicine which God has ported voluntarily, as churches and ministers are given us for the cure of some disorders. Shall we Compulsory schools are especially oppressive to Cathnot use it? If we use it inappropriately, first show olics. that, and then censure us. But do you say that we shall not use it at all?

liberate and persistent courses of action—are not only it is indispensable. Some way must be devised to thus base and vile in themselves, but are misleading prevent fraud at the ballot-box, or a government of and corrupting immense masses of men through the credit and popularity of their perpetrators. Will you complain of our applying this medicine to these cases, without even attempting to show that it is

inappropriate ? All our capacities and powers come from God. He created in us the susceptibility of being affected U. S. Constitution? by disgust and contempt; He gave us the power of Were expressing these by sneers and sarcasms. these given to be buried in the earth, or folded in a to liberty, is not to be settled by constitutions and legisnapkin and laid aside? Shall we dare to stigmatize lative enactments. Not by the BIBLE. No hope for the Giver by saying that these are errors in our constitution, unfit ever to be used? Or must we not rather consider ourselves bound to use them when the proper occasion arrives? Must we not give account to God for our silence, as well as for our speech?

You apprehend a sneer from me when a man whom I have every reason to think honest and carnest describes his most serious religious convictions and emotions. You also ascribe 'bitterness of spirit.' loss of temper,' and 'a great deal of positive hate to Mr. Parker. Has either of us said anything more severe than to call those whom we censure 'hypocrites'- children of the devil'- a generation of to kidnap the poorest black baby in the city. I'd call vipers '? When Jesus of Nazareth says those things, you take for granted that they were descreed by the zens of Rochester should aid the Marshal, I'd shoot persons to whom he spoke, and also that he said them them, and, if need be, protect the baby against the without hate or bitterness of spirit. Now, my dear official kidnapper, though the streets were drenched friend, I seriously ask, why do you take for granted the very opposite things in regard to Mr. Parker and damage their party by doing what they know is me? Why do you assume that our censures are not right. I never knew a politician who was not an ardeserved, and that we feel hate and bitterness in making them? What right have you to assume either of these things, without a fuller scrutiny into the circumstances than you have yet made?

I have addressed (in person) to scores of church- Question.—Is J. R. Giddings a politician? If so, nembers and dozens of ministers-men who called is he an arrant coward? themselves God's ambassadors, sent for the defence of Answer.-He is an half-and-half man-a qualified the truth—the very questions that I have asked you politician, and, so far, a coward. above, respecting the proof of the inspiration of the Bible. Every one of them* sneaked off into silence James Buchanan? Will not all who vote for you or palpable equivocation; and many of them represented me to their friends as an 'infidel,' an 'opposer the nation? of Christianity, in consequence of my demanding that the inspiration of the Bible be proved, instead small minority. No—those who vote for me do not npt and sarcasm strengthen Buchanan, nor throw away their votes, nor ranted Are not conter the appropriate treatment of such persons? When I help the Slave Power; but do the best they can do use it towards such, is it fair to assume that I must politically, to destroy slavery. be actuated by hate and bitterness? I hold myself accountable to God and man for the right use of this,

Answer.—I am. If government cannot protect so as of all my other powers. I am not conscious of ciety from the effects of drunkenness, it is useless. I having been unduly severe. But if, in any case, that shall be shown me, I am ready to retract and tion. In this, as on slavery, there is no difference be-

mates, relatives and connections who were church- and vote for him, and not throw away our votes? members, injustice of the sort above intimated. But

Mr. Parker's experience of this sort, compared with

we may ever do evil that good may come. The best mine, is as a hundred to one. The most villanous thing to be done is, to do right, regardless of refalsehoods are constantly circulated about him. To sults. give only the latest specimen, the last number of the Question.—Has not the Republican party kept sla New Englander contains an article grossly false and very out of Kansas? calumnious, entitled 'Theodore Parker and the 28th Congregational Society of Boston,' written by an orthodox minister of Boston. This is a fair specimen of the mixture of false insinuations and direct lies current in all the 'religious' newspapers respecting him. And the editors of these periodicals will admit Republican party is the most stupendous. Of all no reply from Mr. Parker's friends. He himself does gigantic liars, the Republican party is the most ginot take the trouble to reply to them. These calum- gantic. (Great sensation among Republicans.) niators are neither fools nor ignoramuses, but saga. Question .- Has not that party prevented the excions and intelligent men, the leaders of their re- tension of slavery? spective sects, who deliberately and persistently use these means to injure the credit of one whom they They have abandoned that ground, and now admit annot answer. Is not contempt the appropriate feel. any State with slavery that wishes to come in with it ing, is not sarcasm the appropriate expression, for This non-extension doctrine is the idlest folly. While such persons?

Now, to give you a specimen of the feeling cherished towards Mr. Parker in the Boston churches, and nourished by the clergymen of those churches self, while its right to exist is acknowledged. and the editors of the 'religious' newspapers, I will Question .- Whom would you allow to vote? mention what was told me by an eye-witness of one of Answer .- Every man and woman, of competent age, revival last winter.

all in relation to Mr. Parker, and all in the same Question .- Are you for the Higher Law? strain. They prayed that God would destroy his should not be able to finish his sermon for the next feet as no law. There is no higher and no lowe Sunday; or, if he were allowed to finish it, that he law; as well talk of a higher and lower God. might be miraculously prevented from delivering it; Question .- Has the State power to set aside the laws that he might be confounded and brought to shame of Congress? before the people; and lastly, if God did not please Answer. - Most certainly; and every law made by ese petitions, that he would miraculously influence Mr. Parker's audience to 'leave that house, and come up to this'!

government ought at once to trample under foot. Should Congress pass a law in favor of murder—if

Remember, this meeting chanced to be reported. No one knows how many more there were.

church in Boston, publicly put up such petitions, it seems to me an appropriate occasion for disgust, contempt and sarcasm, as well as for burning indignation against the clergymen who, under the pretence of being ambassadors of Christ, are arousing such

little they may mean it, they have actually more con- speciable white person.' Only think of a man, call- feelings among their hearers. They are perverting seems to me that this is the very case where exem-Again. Think of Northern ministers, like Rev. plary severity of speech (keeping always within the Dr. Lord, President of Dartmouth College, Rev. bounds of truth) is needed; and that even if your South-side Adams of Boston, and Rev. Dr. George opinion differs from mine and from Mr. Parker's in W. Blagden of Boston, writing books, pamphlets, this matter, you must concede our right to act upon and newspaper articles expressly to justify and up- our opinion, and you have no right to ascribe a sehold slavery! Will you say-These ministers are ex- verity which is so plainly deserved either to bitterceptional? I admit that they are so. But, my point ness, or hate, or loss of temper. It is what we re-is—Their churches are not exceptional. They are fair gard as the right method of doing what God has

> Qualifications for Governor of New York. ROCHESTER COURT-HOUSE, 2 P. M., ?

popular mind which necessarily flows from it. I am in a meeting called by the party that have Dr. A. L. Stone and Rev. Mr. Dexter, Drs. Bacon and nominated Gerrit Smith for Governor, to question him Bushnell, Dr. Cheever and Henry Ward Beecher as to his views of government, and his qualifications openly treat South-side Adams as a Christian, and a for Governor. Frederick Douglass called the meet-Christian minister! What wonder that their church- ing to order; Wm. Sperry was appointed Chairman es, and the churches of the less reformatory ministers several Vice Presidents were chosen. When Gerrit throughout our country, should make the same enor- Smith was introduced, he said his nomination would have the good result to introduce the practice of pub This brings me to another point in your letter. licly questioning candidates. All candidates ought You find among our most earnest reformers 'the to be tested publicly by the people, by most searching want of a gentle and loving spirit '- 'a bitterness of and sifting interrogatories. The Tribune called him spirit '-and 'a loss of temper.' I must try to be a fool, yet admitted that he was good. He had rather brief on this point, but I hope to make my mean- be a good fool than a bright rascal. I offer myself to be questioned as to my views of civil government. Question .- Are you in favor of common schools b

Answer .- No need of a Registry law in count Some of these single actions—some of these de-

the people is at an end. Question .- What, as Governor, would you de against slavery? Answer .- Use all my official influence to promo

its overthrow. Question .- Would you as Governor, go seningt the

Answer .- The question of slavery-of man's right any man's abolition who goes to a book or a constitution to decide whether a man is a man. That law is written on the body and soul by God, antecedent to all books and constitutions and human enactments. I should heed no book or constitution in regard to sla-

Question .- What would you do in regard to the fugitive slave?

Answer .- I would protect the fugitive slave. I would shoot down, if need be, any man who should attempt to kidnap any person on the territory of New York, Should the U. S. Marshal come to Rocheste out the militia to protect that baby; and if the citiwith blood. Politicians are cowards; they fear to slavery against the Fugitive Slave Law. But if the Marshal come to catch a slave, or to enslave my child, he or I must die.

Question-Will not your small minority strengther

tween the Republican party and the Democratic and I have frequently experienced, and not only from mere acquaintances, but from those of my class-

tence any where, it has a right to extend itself every

the prayer-meetings in Park St. Church, during the without respect to complexion. Suffrage is a natural right, and inalienable-not dependent on human laws From thirty to forty persons were assembled at this at all. Every human being has a natural right to meeting, and nine or ten of them spoke and prayed, vote in the government under which he or she lives.

Ansicer-No. I know but one law. I know n life; or, if not his life, his reason; that confusion and higher or lower law. I know no law but God's law, distraction might be sent into his study, so that he and all that is opposed to that, I trample beneath my

Congress in favor of slavery or kidnapping, the State Governor, I would set it at nought. Slavery is worse than murder. If Congress legislate in favor of slave Now, when pretenders to eminent piety, in the ry and slave-catching, the State of New York, and midst of a revival, and in the most popular orthodox every other State, should set it at defiance; and if the United States Judges, Marshals or Presidents come here to execute it, and hunt slaves-if Govern or, I would order out the militia and shoot them all, f need be, to protect the fugitive.

Question,-Has Congresss power to abolish slavery in the States?

Answer .- It has, and ought at once to exercise that power, and sweep slavery from the nation. No politcal party can ever accomplish anything against slavery till it takes this ground. Let the govern appoint Judges in every town and city, who wa free every slave that comes before them on a wr Question .- Has any State a right to establish very?

Answer .- No. Congress and each State and to abolish slavery, and have the power to do it no State nor government has a right to establish and no enactment can be of any force that does or

lish it. It is the duty of every man and women violate all laws that sustain slavery.

Question .- Would you war against the federal ernment to defend the fugitive slave? Answer .- Yes. I would wage war against the eral government, and against the devil, in defend a fugitive slave. I would defend, as I have along said, the poorest black baby in the North, against slave-hunter and kidnapper, though, in so doing

should dissolve the Union and abolish the federal Question .- Are you in favor of the rule of the jority?

Answer. I am. But who is the majority? 6. the Supreme Being-the Sovereign Ruler orer at I have no idea of a majority of men ruling. In mg ters of indifference, let men decide by major but, if the Marshal, or President, armed with feder authority, comes to take my child, or my child, to make it a slave, the Marshal or I must Question .- Are you in favor of a republic, base the principle that a majority of voters shall rule Answer .- No. The will of a majority of rote no law of life for me, and should not be for any I am no atheist; I have a God to rule me, and the God is not the will of the majority, but the God the speaks in my own bosom

Question .- What is the standard of right?

Answer .- The conscience of each man and wom It is the right and duty of each one to disregard enactments of legislative bodies, and the decident all courts, which, in his or her opinion, are oppose truth and right, and goes to support slavery. conscience of each is the only standard of right

Question .- If all unite in passing a law, would n oppose?

Answer .- Yes-if it conflicted with my con tions of truth and right. I shall elect for my what to regard as right, and what as wrong as abide by my own convictions. Question .- Is not that anarchy?

Answer .- If the Marshal or President comes make my child a slave, he has no law to sustain him. and he or I must die. Falsehood and wrong alway lead to anarchy-truth and right to order m peace. Departure from justice and right is anarchy conformity to justice and right is order. Legalize outrage is the worst kind of anarchy, and the me to be deprecated and put down. Question .- Were you not a member of the Rem

lican party? Answer .- Never was in it, except to denounce

Question .- Do you go for a tariff? Answer .- No, I would abolish all customs

support government by direct taxation. I go for fre trade in all the products of human industry, them Question .- Is not J. R. Giddings an abelitionis

Answer .- He is a qualified a litionist. The par which he represented does not seek the abolition slavery. Nor does it go even for non-extension once said- 'No more slave States.' Now it sa No more slave States-unless the people wis If Kansas or Utah wished to come in as slave S the Republicans, as a party, would admit them.

Such are some of the questions that have been to Mr. Smith; and such, in part, are his mostly in his own words. There is a great ment among the Republicans. There are may ocrats present, but the questions are put by They fear that Mr. Smith's infl minish their vote, and cast the State into the of the Democrats. There is quite a large gat It would be well if Mr. S. would stump the this way. It will set these besotted party polit to thinking. He has made a terrible exposur two great parties, and he calls together those would not go to hear such things any where Many other questions have been put, and any given. It would be well if our Presidents, Govern and Legislators all had to pass through such m deal. I wish they had to; there would be a shall among office-hunter

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to this sickly se as a means of ele-

lieve the President nscientiously disc e, and that he is and manly course, firmer in the affection ever before. It is time that thi It is high time that should leave the agi for this is the bitt oles-where the Co where it exists, to by people in those Stat Tae people of M the power they potion of African slatexercise of the same pleasure restore age. pleasure restore and here. It rests with people of Massachu Virginia and Geo

They have no pow no right to interfer usetts and the fr the institution of suniform throughou Massachusetts say t ish slavery, that th uniform throughou right to exercise matter. Each is s each must act for i its acts.
Massachusetts es

slavery in her own was led to this cou of conscience and of nience and of inter nience and of inter-lead, and others still time and way—mu involuntary act—a his own chosen ti slavery every wher wise purpose, He h capacity and condi-becomes not us to in or the reason for th to change His deer Massachusetts h what she had a p judgment and the She has, wisely or political distinction black man Thom

black man. There who demand that a tion shall also be b who would yield a They would enrol monwealth, and in pit; they would enrol this hands the dutie of the white man the Commonwealth. groes expelled as States. Already t they hold conver creeds; they boast make claims and of ominous, disgu-sive.

This government and should always have no sympathy men who would and social equality